C. Bacon, 2d, (equal.)
do. do.—M. Gibson, best, 1 2d, M. L. Ward, 3d, M. A. W Ellen Cummins, 4th, (equal.) do .- E. Smart, best, 2d. do .- Elizabeth Coyle lerson, 2d.

Brown, for rapid progress in Lati Work.—A. Adams, best in . E. I. Gillis, best, and M. Gibse E. Cummins, and Mary Lynch

MALE DEPARTMENT. infrovement.—Alexander McD. Placeleod, Wm. G. Eliot, Randolph O B. H. Smith, Nathaniel M. Cray Poor, George Brown, Augustine H. Lowry, James Doughty, 3an Charles N. Hagner, John R. Hag Iarbaugh, Randolph Harbaugh, dson, Robert Coltman, Alex mes Cummins, Joseph Crandell, Daniel Davidson, Frederick J. P. Brown, Jonathan E. Brown, El n E. Caldwell, Mansfield Bay thers, who will be mention dvanced. Classes .- Cicero .- D. Macle

rawford,* next. Virgil.-M. Con Macleod, * next. Czear, la Clas Davis, 1st, Wm. G. Eliot, and V. 2d, (equal.) 2d, Capar.—Radiest, A. C. Suter,* next. Grammar and Exercises.-A.] t, D. Macleod, 2d, M. Crawford, Eliot, 4th, Randolph Coyle, en Class, English Grammar.—A h

nd D. Macleod, best, (equal,) Want R. Coyle, 2d, (equal,) W. A. Pan, * and A. C. Suter, * next. 2d Class.

Lowry, 1st, A. Seaton, 2d, 1st, h, 3d. 3d. Class.—J. B. H. St. ph Crandell, 2d, Thos. Davidon.

Crain * next. Craig,* next. aphy, 1st Class.—W. H. Lory, 1, 2d, Robt. Coltman, 3d. 2d Class.

ne Julien, 1st, J. Cummins, 2d, 3d, Alex. Warner, 4th. g Classes, 1st.—G. Brown, 1st, A.M.
d. 2d Class.—R. Coyle, 1st, W.
d, James Bomford, 3d. 3d Class
oltman, 1st, Thomas Davidsos, 2t, 3d. 4th Class.-James Thu Degges, 2d, John C. Grahan M th, Zachariah Hughes, 5th.

se having this mark, receive s in the classes where they are

LUMBIAN COLLEGE

In the District of Columb DED on the most liberal principle tered by an Act of Congressthe National Government, and des citizens through the country-locathy and delightful eminence adjoint of Washington, north of the resident of the United States and published of the Capitol—this Institution an encouraging prospect of a haracter, and extensive usefulnes haracter, and extensive uscand rustees ardently hope that in the College will be found all that soul in a national University. ing gentlemen been receiv half the different states in the Un in the circle of the first year's wards of sixty names have been the lists of students. commencement day will be an Wednesday in December, and be year will begin annually, the solar in January. At either of the young contlors young gentlemen are invited in

asselves for examination, with a name of the College. They will be other times, also, as circumstant oarding has been found to cot dollars a week; and the whole arges, including tuition, house, washing, &c. &c. have, in no dollars a washing and dollars a washing a week. I to two hundred dollars a year.

JUST RECEIVED, sale at the bookstores of Di t the Office of the Columb

REGULATE THE TRADE His Majesty's possessions in les West Indies :—Price 373 cons OBSERVATIONS

city, Looming, and Soun Price 25 cents.

PRINTING, EVERY DESCRIPTION NEAPER EXECUTED THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

RELIGION SCIENCE John S

.The Warrior's name. Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashious and improves mankind. . Cozumnian.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1823.

[No. 13.

the Columbian Star, COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-STION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-

TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday, THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, FORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

Three dollars per annum, if paid in st, or within six months after subscrib-fur dollars, should payment be deferred. intisements by the square, 50 cents, for ecceding insertion, 25 cents.

person, for obtaining five responsible n, shall be entitled to the Star gratis. ications for the Columbian Star, be addressed to the Rev. JAMES B. us, the editor: Letters on business, to & Massan, the publisher, post paid. Profits of the work sacred to the cause of

el; and any society for Missionary or oses, or other evangelical obshall regularly contribute to the of the General Convention, or of the in College, shall be entitled to the

Review.

THE IVANGELICAL AND LITERARY MAGA-

of Aston Sandford, Bucks; includ-. Narrative drawn up by himself, and u Extracts from his Letters. By John of A. M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and witer of St. Mary's, Hull. 12mo. pp. 454. 10 \$1,25. Boston: S. T. Armstrong. Newb John P. Haven.

omas Scott, D. D. son of John Scott, tom at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, Eng-18th February, 1747. His father, who agrazier, was for a time in low circumdived comfortably to the age of wisk family, and ruled her household

Scott's father wished very much

me at least of his sons should pursue med profession; and on the death of who was bred a surgeon, he put Thoto school with the same views. This was at the distance of one hundred miles from Bravtoft; and there he he years, without going home, or seeof his relatives. "The effect of long separations from parents, brothers, rs, and other near relations, is far ourable to the forming of the moral al character, in future life." Ac-Mr. S. remarks that he was as mal as want of money, pride, and fear poral consequences, and a natural ess, would permit him to be, except ever got into the habit of swearing, rer, made some progress in learn-"But," says he, " one thing is remarklering what has since taken place, file I could translate Latin into Eng-Eglish into Latin, perhaps more and correctly than any other boy in thou, I never could compose themes. ely seemed to have no ideas when work of this kind, either then or for ears afterwards; and was even greata loss to write a common letter. As mes, I never wrote any but nonsense a of one kind or other; which has es been the case also of many other and I am very thankful that I neve: ated to make myself one."-Prudence, worthy of imitation! About the age em, Mr. Scott, instead of being sent to at Alford Hard Hard apothe-Alford. He was an unpricipled and an infidel; and among other injumeasures, prevented his pupil from was what might have been exdis father's plan was thus disap-

heighon which they reject, is neces- their conduct. he order and peace of society. It

a's master, although he dismissed his employments, refused to give

him to the hardest and dirtiest work that ! exposed to all manner of hardship, and to as he thought, to be the wife of a clergy plain. He, too, was regarded as a disgrace. greatest degree of irascibility.

During this period Mr. S. had many serious impressions, and made, especially in sickness, many solemn resolutions: or to use his own words, "I had now many serious thoughts of God, and of eternity, and every illness produced a sort of paroxysm of religion; in which, having prayed for pardon in an earnest but ignorant manner, I felt satisfied that I should be happy if I died; though as soon as I was restored to health, all my religion vanished as a cloud."

Mr. Scott's situation as a grazier, led him to associate with persons of the lowest order, and he frequently engaged in their riots, becoming, of course, more and more profligate. Yet he spent much of his leisure time in reading such books as he could procure. This was offensive to his father, who frequently rebuked him severely, and reproached him as likely to become a burden to the family. These reproaches, and the hardships to which he was exposed, produced an incurable disgust to his way of life, and induced him at length to form the determination to apply for orders, and if possible to enter the church. It is easy to conceive, what surprise and ridicule would naturally be called forth by the annunciation of such a determination. Ridicule and opposition, however, did not turn a man of his resolution aside from his purpose. After encountering many difficulties, and overcoming much opposition, he was actually or-dained by the Bishop of Lincoln. His motives, according to his own candid statement, were these three; "a desire of a less laborious and more comfortable way of procuring sure to employ in reading, of which I was that I should some time distinguish and ad-

vance myself in the literary world." What was Mr. S's religious character at this time may be learned from the follow-

ing candid statement, made by himself. 'I met with a Socinian comment on the Scriptures, and greedily drank the poison, because it quieted my fears, and flattered my abominable pride. The whole system coincided exactly with my inclinations, and the state of my mind. In reading this exposition, sin seemed to lose its native ugliness, and to appear a very small and tolerable evil; man's imperfect obedience seemed to shine with an excellency almost divine; and God appeared so entirely and necessarily merciful, that he could not make any of his creatures miserable, without contradicting his natural propensity. These things influenced my mind so powerfully, that I was enabled to consider myself, notwithstanding a few little blemishes, as upon the whole a very worthy being. At the same time the mysteries of the Gospel being explained away, or brought down to the level of man's comprehension, by such proud and corrupt, though specious reasonings; by acceding to these sentiments, I was, in my own opinion, in point of understanding, and discernment, exalted to a superiority above the generality of mankind; and I pleased myself in looking down with resisters. God had not made me a to believe the orthodox doctrines. Thus lead to believe the orthodox doctrines. contempt upon such as were weak enough generally soothed my conscience; and, if at any time I was uneasy at the apprehension that I did not thoroughly deserve eternal happiness, and was not entirely fit for hiersity, as he greatly desired, was heaven; the same book afforded me a soft pillow on which to lull myself to sleep. It argued, and I then thought proved, that there were no eternal torments; and it ining church, and kept him closely em-cept for notorious sinners; and that such as cept for notorious sinners; and that such as should just fall short of heaven, would sink being much from home, young Scott into their original nothing. With this welthan he had disbursed. This convinced me, said was what might have been a scheme I silenced all my fears, and said he; "That there is no risk in spendhe behaved very ill, and at the end short of heaven, I should be annihilated, told my accusing conscience, that, if I fell the, was sent home in deep dis- and never be sensible of my loss.'-p. 38.

and family pride was deeply mor- of his conduct in entering on the ministry of of the first serious thoughts that have boasted that distinguished ministers, tr had on the subject of religion.—
and even Bishops of the English church, have held the same sentiments which Mr. aduct, he observed, that I ought Scott then held; but we should think that ect it was not only displeasing to wicked in the sight of God," Unnot uncommonly are made to see this occasion, are entirely appropriate to

ary for others, but not so for them! ployment, and we find him settled as curate ployment, and we find him settled as curate at here alluded to is that noticed of the parishes of Weston-Underwood in ming of the Force of Truth, to Buckinghamshire and Stoke; which last he Buckinghamshire and Socker, Buckinghamshire and Socker, Ravenstone. desire that they may carefully pedesire that they gaged with the greatest ardour in studying the learned languages, and other subjects the learned languages, and the language mother Surgeon; induced his fa- His diligence indeed appears to have been His diligence indeed appears to have been tre up all hopes of bringing him up inwearied, and his success was answerable to it.

way he spent the next nine years of his life, but well educated, and every way suited, every inclemency of the weather, and subject to many dangerous and obstinate attacks of disease; yet bearing all with a was astonished to hear him read for his text, proud, indignant spirit, that refused to com- Paul's address to Elymas the sorcerer Acts xiii. 9, 10. Mr. & thought for some mels does this device of we time that Newton pointed the sermon at on the consciences of men! to his family, and often had to endure re-proaches from them; "Of which," says he, him; and could not believe until some time. It descrives remark that Mr. S's irregular afterward that the preacher neither saw preaching was blessed to Dr. Carey, who him nor knew him. Several books which he may be regarded as the father of the Bapread about that time produced greater seriousness in him; but there was no radical led the way in the extraordinary exertions change of character. In the year 1775, he of the present age for the promotion of met with Mr. Newton, and shortly after a correspondence between them commenced. of argumentation, and Newton to do good .link in the chain of causes, which produced a total change in Scott's religious charac-

About the same time, by apparent accident, he opened his prayer book at the articles of religion, and read the 8th, which respects the warrant and authority of the Athanasian creed. As a Socinian he hated that creed; and on this occasion his conscience was made so scrupulous, that, although he had great hopes of preferment, he honestly told his patron that he could not subscribe the Articles. This prevented his obtaining the expected living; but it was a sacrifice of interest to principle which deserves commendation; perhaps as the world goes, we ought to say, high com-mendation. What Mr. S. found in the articles of his church, no doubt, aided in rousing him to a more thorough examination of the whole subject of religion. He was cer- days." tainly not then fixed in Socinian errours, for he writes thus respecting his father: "I think my father's books lead him into errours of considerable consequence; but, though I wish, and pray to God, to set him right, yet I seem very unwilling to offer myself as an instrument. The errour I mean a maintenance, than otherwise I had the in chief is, the supposition that man wanted prospect of; the expectation of more lei- an instructor, more than a Saviour; or, in words, that the merits of Christ were my abilities, with a vainglorious imagination, as his instruction was to teach us the way of righteonsness. But this is contrary to They stand on an eminence, which com-

Scripture." About this time, as Mr. S. himself says, he disengaged himself from all other employments, and devoted himself wholly to the work of the ministry. Thus disencumbered he gave his whole time and study to the subject of religion. In this way, making use of the best helps within his reach, he gradually renounced his former opinions, and embraced, with all his heart, that system of doctrine now distinguished among us by the term orthodoxy; in other words, he became a moderate but firm and decided Calvinist. Mr. Newton's society and conversation were greatly beneficial and consoling to him. Here again is a remarkable evidence of his integrity. When he found that Socinianism cut him off from preferment, he did not fall into that fashionable theology, which he knew was acceptable to men in authority, but adopted a system, which as effectually prevents one's rising in the church, as the errour which he

had abandoned. This change in opinion was followed by corresponding change in the discharge of official duties, and Mr. S. became an exemplary and faithful parish minister. Cards and other amusements were given up, and employments suited to the character of an ambassador of Christ were diligently pur-

In the year 1780 Mr. Newton removed to London; and desired greatly that Mr. S. should be his successor at Olney. This was generally opposed by the people, and the plan was for a time laid aside. In the mean while, the small pox was introduced into one of Mr. S's parishes; on which occasion in the warmth of his charity he expended on behalf of the sick poor much more than his circumstances would seem to justify .-He, however, received from persons at a ing money in an urgent case, and from good motives; and that penurious prudence, springing from weak faith, is impolicy as well as sin."

The successor of Newton soon embroiled himself with the people of Olney, was sepathe gospel, while in this state of mind; and himself with the people of Scott was put in a infidel, yet he says that he was the of the first scripts thoughts the of the church lying subscriptions. Some evangelical zeal. It was here, also, that he published the interesting narrative of his conversion, called The Force of Truth.— Cowper, the poet, revised the manuscript, and in point of style and arrangement, as Mr. S. admits, improved the work.

Mr. S. was very liable to bilious and asthmatic complaints; antimonials and blisters were the remedies prescribed for him, and he was often obliged to use these remedies on Saturday, to enable him to preach on the Sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, "He cannot draw breath on other terms. If holy orders were always conferred on such

But he is easy and cheerful,"
While Mr. S. lived at Olney he frequently preached in an irregular way; that is, as the phrase is understood in England, ove

While in the situation just mentioned, Mr. establishment, is called Methodism. It is a pious students attend meetings in the vicinity. belongs to the calling of a grazier. In this S. married a lady reduced in circumstances, practice greatly censured by the church; and assist in Sabbath schools. Piety had yet it often is the occasion of much good, as gradually increased since the time when it is often the means of the gospel being one of its present officers was the only pious preached where otherwise it would not be student in college. Still, however, it may be doubted whether a man can do this, and be a consistent member of the established church. Such tram- cal Society has been recently established, mels does this device of worldly wisdom lay which promises to be highly useful; three

tist Missionary Society; and this institution

Christianity through the world.
While Mr. S. resided at Olney, he publishin which Scott wished to show his powers ed a Thanksgiving Sermon, on the close of the American war; and a Discourse on This correspondence produced very little Repentance; but neither these, nor the effect at the time, but was doubtless one Force of Truth, sold well at that time. Ten sist in Sabbath schools in the vicinity. years elapsed before the first edition of the last named work was exhausted, although t consisted of only one thousand copies.-Afterwards, more than that number were sold annually.

Mr. Scott was not popular at Olney .-There was a leaven of Antinomianism among that people, and they disliked his plain practical preaching. Cowper says, in his letters, that Mr. S. scolded his people; yet neither he nor Mrs. Unwin ever heard him preach, but took their opinion from others. But although unpopular, Mr. S. thought that his labours were blessed at Olney, so that the antinomian spirit which had gone forth, was effectually repressed. The tute inquiries respecting missions. There usefulness of these labours appeared much more clearly some years afterwards, than at that time. "Cast thy bread on the waters; and thou shalt find it after many three small Indian tribes in the vicinity,

(To be continued.)

Education.

PROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN,

It is beyond all question that the influence of learned and scientific men, both in church and state, is extensive and important; and savears. His mother was of are- inordinately fond; and a proud conceit of not so necessary to obtain remission of sins, to their exertions every community owe in a great degree their character and standing. mands the admiration and esteem of their fellow men. In a special manner, when these acquisitions and talents are 'sanctified by the grace of God, their beneficial effects may be realized by the church on earth in opposing the overwhelming torrent of vice and irreligion, which threatens to engulf mankind in its shoreless abyss. Impressed with these sentiments, we have endeavoured to ascertain the religious aspect of our several Colleges; viz.—what is the number of students? how many are pious? and what influence are they exerting in favour of evangelical piety?

The following facts may be considered substantially correct, the information being derived from authentic sources. Subjoined to these facts we propose to add a few remarks, applicable particularly to our own denomination; willing, however, that every one should derive any good which may result from them.

YALE COLLEGE has 373 students-115 are supposed to be pious. Last revival 1820, continued nearly a year, 40 or 50 converts. Here they have a Bible, Moral, Tract, and Missionary Inquiry Society—the last of them has sold 1000 volumes relating to missions, and collected in college more than \$1000 in clothing for missionary stations. There are four regular religious meetings in college; and many of the pious students assist in sabbath schools and conferences in the vicinity. Three of the officers have been made directors for life of the American Bible Society at \$150 each, by the students.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 302 students, of whom 12 are considered pious-No revival here for many years. Two Theological Societies here; and the pious students attend a few prayer meetings among the inhabitants, and assist in the sabbath schoolpious students hold a weekly prayer-meeting in college.

Union College, N. Y. has 234 students -about 50 are professors of religion-last revival in 1820. Here are two Theological Societies, a Bible Society, and an Agricultural Missionary Society; two stated prayer-meetings per week; two Sabbath schools, one for wnite children, and the other for blacks of every age, are principally kept in operation by the students. The pious students do much good by distributing tracts, and aiding in conferences in the vi-

CHAPEL HILL COLLEGE, Geo. has 160 students—6 are pious—one of them preaches to the blacks. There are 5 permanent officers, all are pious. Dr. Kollock is actively engaged in the cause of domestic missionshe recently spent six weeks in soliciting

BROWN UNIVERSITY, R. I. has 156 students, of whom about 38 or 40 are pious .--Last revival in 1820, converts 25. Here is lars-about 20 are hopeful converts. Times a Theological Society for discussion, and a institution was founded 45 years since, and religious Society for promoting morality and has had nearly 2000 scholars. The characreligion in the University, established in ter of the instructors and school is decided-1802; regular meetings, Wednesday evening and Sabbath morning :- this Society embraces inquiries respecting missions. of his own parish. This ensures to every is also a society for assisting indigent stu- from which we have no recent information, one who does it, the odium of what, in the deats to maney and books. Most of the will, at Princeton, N. J. Hamilton, N. M.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Geo. has 120 students; 8 are hopefully pious—a Theologiof the members are tutors in college. The pious students hold two weekly meetings.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H. has 138 students, of which 64 are pious—last revival 1821, converts 17—the state of religion at present is quite flattering. In this college are a Theological, Bible, Tract, Agricultural, Missionary, and Missionary Inquiry Society. The students also support a heathen child in the missionary school. There are five regular religious meetings in college.-Pious students attend conferences, and as-

Bowdoin College, Me. has 120 students, of which 19 or 20 are pious. there is a Theological Society which meets .. eekly-a benevolent institution for aidi g indigent students of a good moral character.--The monthly concert is observed in co

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y. has 107 stodents-45 or 50 are thought to be piouslast revival 1820, converts 10-present state of religion quite favourable. There is a So ciety for assisting indigent students; supscriptions liberal in books, furniture, and ome money—also a Theological Society: which meets weekly-they likewise instiare three regular weekly meetings in college. Pious students assist in conferences and Sabbath schools, and also labour among

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vt. has 87 students, 60 are pious-last revival in 1821, converts 15-There is a Theological Society, embracing all the pious students, who at a solemnly bound to watch over each other as brethren-also a Missionary Inquiry Society, and one for supporting a heathen child. at school-with a society for furnishing books to indigent students—they also cultivate ground for benevolent purposes. Finere are four religious meetings per week, and the students assist in the Sabbath schools and conferences in the vicinity,

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Mass. has 78 students, probably 35 are pious; no powerful revival for 7 or 8 years, a small one in 1819. Here is a Theological Society and a society for inquiry respecting missions—a benevolent association for loaning books to indigent students—and the students assist in soveral conferences and Sabbath schools.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Pa. has 75 students, of whom 34 are pious—the junior class has 19 students, and all but one are hopefully

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C. went into operation little more than a year since; has 60 students attached to it-about 20 are deroted to the ministry. This institution is rapidly rising in the estimation of the public. The pious students labour in the adjacent country to spread the cause of vital piety. There is in the College, a Society for Missionary Inquiry, besides two or three associations for religious and literary purposes. Prayer meetings are held on Thursday evening, and Sabbath morning; a conference on Sabbath evening, and the Monthly Concert of prayer. The officers are pious, devoted men.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY has 45 studentsten are pious—there is a society for religious inquiry, which meets weekly—also a prayer meeting on Sabbath morning—pions students assist in Sabbath schools.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE, Me. incorporated a few years since, has about 40 students connected with it-about 25 are fitting for the ministry. The Professor of Theology, Dr. Chapin, will soon enter on the discharge of his duties. The pious students have a lively feeling for the situation of the destitute region around them, and often labour among the people in conferences, Sabbath schools, and preaching. They have two spacious brick buildings erected—and the piety and talents of the officers will no doubt render it a resort for those who wish to obtain a substantial education at a very moderate ex-

AMHERST INSTITUTION, Mass. has 98 students, 50 or 60 are professors of religion -present state of religion is very favourable. There is a Theological Society for religious improvement, and a society for inquiry respecting missions-two regular religious meetings each week-pious students attend several meetings in the vicinity, and assist in the Sabbath schools.

ANDOVER INSTITUTION, Mass. solely for those who are devoted to the ministry there are 140 students, who have principally been through a collegiate course of study. Here is a society for inquiry respecting missions, which has a library and museum.-They correspond with nearly all the mis-

sionary stations and societies in the world. PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, Mass. has 130 students at present. During the last term there was a revival among the scho-

There are several other seminaties for instructing those destined for the sacred prayer meeting is held every week. There ministry in the northern and middle states,

Maetry.

[By Request.] THE MEMORY OF THE JUST. Written by Mr. Montgomery, on the death of Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol (Eng.) Strike a louder, loftier lyre; Bolder, sweeter strains employ; Wake, remembrance! and inspire Sorrow with the song of joy.

Who was he, for whom our tears Flow'd, and will not cease to flow ! Full of honours and of years, In the dust his head lies low.

Yet resurgent from the dust, Springs aloft his mighty name, For the mem'ry of the just Lives in everlasting fame.

He was one whose open face Did his inmost heart reveal: One who wore with meekest grace, On his forehead, heav'n's broad seal.

Kindness all his looks express'd, Charity was every word; Him the eye beheld and bless'd! And the ear rejoiced that heard-

Like a patriarchal sage. Humble, holy, courteous, mild, He could blend the awe of age With the sweetness of a child.

As a cedar of the Lord, On the heights of Lebanon, Shade and shelter doth afford From the tempest and the sun;

While in green luxuriant prime, Fragrant airs its boughs diffuse, From its locks it shakes sublime, O'er the hills the morning dews;

Thus he flourish'd, tall and strong, Glorious in perennial health, Thus he scatter'd, late and long, All his plenitude of wealth.

Wealth, which prodigals had deem'd Worth the soul's uncounted cost; Wealth, which misers had esteem'd Cheap, though heav'n itself were lost.

is with free unsparing hand, To the poorest child of need, This, he threw around the land, Like the sower's precious seed. In the world's great harvest day,

Every grain, on every ground, Stony, thorny, by the way, Shall an hundred fold be found. Yet like noon's refulgent blaze,

Though he shone from east to west, Far withdrawn from public gaze, Secret goodness pleased him best.

As the sun, retired from sight, Through the purple evening blean Or, unseen, yet clothes the night, In the morning's g

Thus beneath the horizon dim, He would hide his radaint head, And on eyes that saw not him, Light and consolation shed.

Oft his silent spirit went, Like an angel from the throne, On benign commissions bent, In the fear of God alone.

Then the widow's heart would sing, As she turned her wheel, for joy : Then the bliss of hope would spring On the outcast orphan boy.

To the blind, the deaf, the lame, To the ignorant and vile, Stranger, captive, slave, he came With a welcome and a smile.

Help to all he did dispense, Gold, instruction, raiment, food, Like the gifts of providence, To the evil and the good.

Deeds of mercy, deeds unknown, Shall eternity record. Which he durst not call his own, For he did them to the Lord.

As the earth puts forth her flowers, Heavenward breathing from below; As the clouds descend in showers, When the southern breezes blow.

Thus his renovated mind, Warm with pure celestial love, Shed its influence on mankind, While its hopes aspired above,

Full of faith at length he died, And victorious in the race, Won the crown for which he vied, Not of merit but of grace.

Miscellany.

PROM-THE LONDON EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE. SOCIAL PRAYER.

Social prayer is a duty so strongly obligatory on Christian churches, and so closely connected with their welfare, that it cannot be neglected without sin and loss. The ages, it has been the means of obtaining the richest blessings for individuals and commurichest blessings for individuals and communities. In every view it bears a character of a fervent spirit in public prayer, we should nities. In every view it bears a character of a fervent spirit in public prayer, we should of streamardly exceeds three quarters of the length the Missouri. The Macquer-richest prayer, merely formal, and the total neglect richest prayer, merely formal, and the total neglect richest prayer, we should know and teer the information of streamardly exceeds three quarters of the length the Missouri. The Macquer-richest prayer, we should show and teer the information of streamardly exceeds three quarters of the length the Missouri. The Macquer-richest prayer, we should show and teer the information of streamardly exceeds three quarters of the length the len observers, that its real usefulness is often destroyed by the improper spirit or manner some may imagine; unle in which it is conducted. Under the conformer is the greater sin. eideration of this affecting circumstance, the following hints are addressed to those who are accustomed to pray in the meetings of

Be united .- The affectionate union of believers is the main principle upon which so-cial prayer is founded, and from which its efficacy arises. Prayer is eminently a spiritual service; and in its social exercise requires a mingling of spirit with spirit, and of heart with heart. It is of indispensable necessity when Christians meet to pray, that they should be "of one accord and of one mind."

to Christ by one spirit, and are the members friend and father. of his mystical body; they are brethren of one family, and joint-heirs of one unfading possession in heaven. This union or rather oneness, should be ever kept in mind; and if felt and realized, will excite the tenderest always engage: I have known more; and affections and the kindest sympathies in the it has given life and interest to the meeting. breasts of believers for each other: and Long prayers are generally felt to be tiretheir prayers together, though many, will be as the utterance of one soul.

On the contrary, strifes and jealousies, mutual suspicions and distrust, strike at the root of all social devotion. Yet unhappily died. some are so destitute of " brotherly kindness and charity," that they intemperately break through the bounds of common decency, by making their public prayers the vehicles of reproof and censure.

Be humble.-Esteem and honour one another in love, and always consider the lowest place the safest, the fittest, the happiest, the best. Beware of the temper of Diotrephes, the love of pre-eminence, when you meet at the footstool of mercy. There you stand on equal ground, as sinners in need of

Be not offended if you are not so often requested to engage in prayer, as others; there may be sufficient reasons for it, which from motives of tenderness your brethren cannot mention to you; at all events, let a sense of your unworthiness to speak to God, reconcile you to the seeming preference which is shown to your fellow Christians.

If you are favoured with superior gifts think not the more highly of yourselves on that account; you have received all from God, and the more you have received the greater the debt, and the stronger your motive to humility. However splendid and eminent your mental accomplishments, they will be of no real use either to yourselves to beg that his kingdom may come. In every or to the church, if not exercised with poverty of spirit.

Be simple.—Avoid high-sounding expressions and a multiplicity of words in prayer. Nature teaches that the language of supplication should be artless and unadorned. Petitions from the wretched, the indigent, or the helpless, couched in pompous terms, indicate the pride, not the humility of the supplicant-his want of proper feeling, not his fervour. And when we hear a guilty apos tate mortal addressing his offended and injured Maker in a supplicatory harangue of swelling words, who can resist the conviction, that he is insensible of his real state, to exist. The river Missouri, which has or and is seeking to gain the admiration of men, rather than the needed benefits of redemption by the blood of Jesus?

When we offer supplication to God, we do it either as criminals or children. If as criminals, under a sense of guilt and condemnation, our petitions will be dictated by the distress and solicitude of our feelings, and will not, cannot, be studied or pompous. If as children, we shall feel no need of multiplying words in order to be heard. In common life, we should be struck with the singular folly of a child, sitting at the table of his father, requesting of him any part of and showy style; but it is something more than folly; it is offensive, if not profane, for the professed sons of God to ask of Him the provisions of his grace in a parade of language; as if He would be the best pleased with and admire that which gratifies our vanity and corrupted state.

It is, however, painful to observe, that some persons in public prayer spend a chief portion of their time in offering observations on the nature of God-the mode of his subsistence-His attributes-His works-and the doctrines of his Word. They appear to be engaged in instructing others in the truths of religion, or in making a confession of their faith, not in prayer.

The scripture examples of prayer, while they often contain the most elevated senti These, with the Ohio and other eastern ments, and evince the most ardent feelings, interest and affect us by the artlessness of their expressions. In the patterns of prayer given by Christ to his disciples, simplicity is a most striking characteristic. The first sentence, "Our Father," is inimitably tender, sublime and artless; equally fit for the lisping infant and the tongue of a saint in the wind and stem, this name, first applied glory; and well adapted to embolden and animate the confidence and hope of a sin-"making his requests known unto God."

In every view, simplicity in prayer appears rational, scriptural and desirable; and its attainment would be secured if we paid more attention to a right state of heart, than hardly suffice to over it. to the mode of our expression. If the heart be right, the language of our petitions can scarcely be improper: but if it be not right, eloquence itself will not supply the defect.

Be fervent.-Let every supplication be the effusion of warm, devotional feeling, or Missouri is undubtedly the true continuait will be offered in vain. Cold and spiritless prayer begs denial and ensures its own Missouri brine into the common channel failure. It is feeble and ineffective, and four times as such water as the Mississippi ; falls back upon the lip that utters it. On it is at leastwice as long, and some of its the contrary, prayer winged with fervour principal briches are even longer than the of desire, finds its way to the mercy seat of God, and returns like the spies from Cana- jestic river, rom its remote sources in the an, bearing the choicest fruits of the land of Rocky Movains, to its outlet in the Gulf of promise.

wrestling with the angel till he prevailed. Or rather, imitate none. Imitation is the parent of languor and formality. Cultivate habitual communion with God; meditate much on the worth of spiritual blessings; be solicitous above all things to grow in grace, and to see religion flourishing in its life and Danube the Indus in magnitude. We beauty in the church; and your prayer in promise of Christ encourages it, and, in all the sanctuary will be, what it ought to be,

If we would know and feel the importance regard. But it must be evident to reflecting prayer, merely formal, and the total neglect of it, the moral difference is not so great as distancem the sea in the direction of its some may imagine; unless it be that the

The want of fervour in prayer may commonly be attributed to a misconception of its nature. Prayer is the utterance of want; the expression of anxious desire; the cry of into cortition with the Missouri, and this distress; the pleading of helplessness; the is the er. But when shall we know the eloquence of penitence, confessing guilt, and course destination, or the outlet of the imploring forgiveness. It is faith—entering Niger No modern geographical problem with boldness into the holiest place by the has exd so much enthusiasm for its solublood of Jesus, and asking at his hand, the tion, mone has more completely set at promised blessings of the new covenant. It defiathe efforts of enterprise and per-

Between believers a real union subsists, practised with reluctance. It is entered | savages are the only attendants on its way. inexpressibly close and sacred-a union for upon as a necessary business-not as an ex- An hundred Europeans have laid down which their offerings of gratitude should be ercise of delight; and performed, as a work their lives in African deserts with their faces that must be done, and not chosen as a means presented to God. They were chosen by that must be done, and not chosen as a means towards this goal of expectation, but hither-one sovereign act of God; they are joined of sweet and happy converse with God as a to only one person has tasted the waters

> Be short .- The time allotted for prayer meeting is usually limited; and proportionate brevity in prayer should be carefully observed. Within an hour, four at least may some. Even persons of much spirituality of mind have wearied their fellow-worshippers by the extreme length of time they have upon that extensive empire, now containing occupied. This evil might be easily reme- more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants, and

As singing forms a part of the devotional service of prayer meetings, care should be taken not to sing long hymns.

Lastly, be appropriate.-Regard the occasions. In the usual weekly prayer meetings, the immediate spiritual benefit and salvation of those who are present, should be the chief subject of prayer. Short petitions for the pastor of the church, for any who are known to be afflicted, and for the revival and spread of the work of God, may be properly introduced, but to enumerate a diversity of unmerited grace, and should be chiefly so-licitous to feel your want with an abased meetings, the matter of supplication is dic-tated by their name. The p. caching of the gospel to all nations; the universal outpouring of the Spirit, and the conversion of the heathen, are subjects not to be mentioned incidentally, but to be the substance and end of every prayer. As these meetings are of the most interesting kind, the attention of Christians should be particularly directed to them. Their object is pre-eminently great and momentous, and should awaken our sympathy and zeal; and with bowels yearning over the perishing millions of our fellow men, and with a faith animated with the assurance, that "Christ shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet," we should unite with more than common earnestness, other meeting for prayer, keep the particu-A LOVER OF ZION. lar end in view.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

Any one who surveys the map of North-America at the present day, and compares its features with those which it wore scarcely more than twenty years ago; cannot fail to be struck with the great changes it has undergone. Those of us, who before this period derived our initiation in geography from Morse or Guthrie, recollect impressions which were very foreign from the state of things, that has since been ascertained late years been a fertile source of interest and wonder, was then only known as a tributary branch of the Mississippi, of doubtful magnitude and extent. The Arkansa and other western streams were known little more than in name, and the importance assigned to them was far beneath their real magnitude. On the other hand, the waters of the west, almost from the sources of the Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, were supposed to be gathered up by a fabulous Oregon or river of the west, a river of great extent, which no European had seen, the existence of which depended on Indian rumours, tinent, was supposed to discharge itself into degrees.

The expedition of Lewis and Clarke first removed the veil from the western solitudes. -The journey of Pike, and the subsequent adventures of trading parties and military explorers, have given a new geographical aspect to this extensive country. We now see the Missouri stretching far to the north and west, not a tributary, but itself a principal and mighty river; not of secondary or doubtful magnitude, but beyond doubt the largest river of the known world. The Platte, the Arkansa, and other tributaries of this prodigious stream, would in the old continent be rivers of the first rate magnitude. branches, draw off the waters of a tract of country now familiarly designated as the "valley of the Mississippi." To ears accustomed to assciate with the term valley the idea of "a lov ground between hills," in which a few slepherds might feed their flocks, or a few tnements find shelter from to the country of the Mississippi, we believe, by Volney, sourds singularly large. Here is a valley, in wose fertile shades there repose more inhabiants than the United States contained at the eginning of the Revolution. A valley, over mich two-thirds of the continent of Europe might be spread out, and

We have speen of the Missouri as the largest river kown upon the face of the globe.-We shil be understood of course as including the art of the Mississippi which is below its coluence, and of which the tion. According to the best authorities, the last named feam. The length of this ma-Mexico, isetween four and five thousand Imitate the cry of Peter, sinking in the grave—the woman of Canaan—or Jacob, course its parent size is hardly diminished, and even are Mardan villages, Mr. Breckenridge in ms us, that its full channel appeared toim not less broad or majestic than that the Mississippi at New-Orleans. Sthigher up, it receives tributary branches, hich might compare with the know of other river which draws from such an tent of country, or connects together dates so remote and dissimilar. The Amn, formerly accounted the chief

of the Niger, and returned to tell it.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM HISTORICAL

Missionaries, and the patrons of missions, may be encouraged in their labours, by duly considering the part which has been taken by the princes and nobles of Russia. Bcfore civilization and Christianity dawned supposed to be capable of containing 600, 000,000, the Grand Princess of Olga visited Constantinople; was honourably received by Constantine VI.; instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, at her own desire, A. D. 955; received baptism; and on her return to Russia, used her utmost influence to introduce the new religion among her idolatrous countrymen. Her grandson, Vladimir, after her death, duly impressed by her conduct, embraced and publicly professed the religion of Christ, and was the means of bringing his subjects to the profession of Christianity. Since that time, the faith of the Greek church has prevailed. The subsequent improvements of Peter the Great; the auspicious influence of Alexander and others; the progress of society, and of the word of God; the present ability of Russia to do good to herself, and to other nations of the earth; and the prospect of blessings yet to come upon the unconverted millions of her children; all this, viewed with special reference to the individual exertions of Olga and Vladimir, ought to inspirit and strengthen the pioneers of civilization, and the standard-bearers of Christianity, who are sent among the heathen, and all who would "at-tempt great things" in the cause of human salvation.

Literary.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. English Baptists.

A third volume of the Rev. Joseph Ivi mey's History of the English Baptists is just published in London, printed uniformly with the two former volumes, containing 600 pages. Price 3 dols. 8 vo. The advertise ment of this 3d vol. contains the following remarks, viz.—" The History of the Baptist Churches, from the glorious revolution in 1688, till the end of the reign of George II. in 1760, is but little known; yet the most important events took place during that pe riod, the results of which are daily recurring to our view. Such were the Act of Tolera tion; - the Brunswick dynasty succeeding to that of the Stuarts;-the passing of the Schism Bill, and other obnoxious measures, in the reign of Anne, and the repeal of those Acts in the reign of George I.; -the granting Regium Donum for necessitous Dissenting Ministers ;-the establishment of the Society for defending the Civil rights of dissenters ;-the Widow's Fund ;-the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, &c.;the alteration in sentiment in many Baptist the free invitations of the gospel, or progress of academical instruction;—the es tablishment of the Baptist funds; the rapid decline of the Baptist churches towards the close of the period, &c.

Plan of the third volume.

1. History of the reigns of William III. Anne, George I. and George II. including the public addresses to the Throne, on various occasions by the Protestant Dissenters, and the Memorial presented by the whole body to Queen Anne, after the Schism Bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and they had been prevented from being heard by Counsel in the House of Lords; the decision of the Peers, that Dissenters were not liable to serve in the offices of Sheriff, &c. in the city of London :- the conduct of the Dissenters in the years 1715 and 1745.

2. History of the London churches; including biographical sketches of the ministers and other distinguished characters. With a list of the churches in the year

The Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester, has thus expressed his approbation of the for-mer volumes, in his Reply to the Rev. Mr. Kinghorn, in a Aote, p. 220.

"This subject," [the opinion of the Waldensian churches on the baptism of infants] "is discussed with much care and impartiality by Mr. Ivimey, in his History of the Baptists. To those who wish for information respecting many curious and important circumstances connected with the progress of the Baptist opinions, I would earnestly recommend the perusal of that valuable work; for which the public at large, and our own denomination in particular, are much indebted to the pious and laborious

Mr. Ivimey intends to publish two other volumes: the fourth will contain, 1. The History of the Western Association, with the Circular Letters from its origin in 1652, till nearly the Restoration in 1660; and from 1688, (with but few exceptions,) till 1730. 2. Sketches of the Eastern Churches. 3. Sketches of the Western Churches. Sketches of the Northern Churches. Sketches of the Midland Churches.

The fifth volume will comprise a continuation of the History of the Denomination till the close of the late King's reign; including the History of the Baptist Mission, &c.

Advertisements.

RICHARD S. COXE, Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AS removed into the District of Columbia course, s a few years since imagined to exceed other rivers in extent, has since He will be happy to attend to the business of and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. those who may intrust it to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any description, in Washington, Alexandria, and

jan. 18-tf

Dr. Gill's Commentaries. W. WOODWARD has extended the VV • time for se ling the above valuable work at \$35 Sheep, and \$40 in Calf binding. is the soul pouring out its cares, its burdens, and its wishes into the bosom of God. It is a privilege of the first rank and value; but pendle to civilized man, and slaves and Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

CENTRAL ACADE

T a public examination A the Central Academy, public notice, on the 27th undermentioned received the which their regular attend and proficiency, respectively

FEMALE DEPARTMENT regular attenda theral improvement. - Mary E. Bacon, Mary Ann Appler. (from Georgetown,) Elizabeth Maria H. Smith, Ann Elia Maria H. Coyle, Leey Mary Holmead, Mary Ann Be Burch, Mary Ann Worsels Oliver, Cornelia Fletcher, Maria Louisa Ward, Margaret C. Lindsley, Susan C. De (from Georgetown,) Rachel others, who will be menti advanced classes.

First Grammar Class .-E. I. Gillis, 2d, A. E. M'Leod. Second Grammar Class.-C. Bao pler, M. Coyle, A. M. Adams, ber E. Fagan, 2d, M. Holmead, 3d. Third Grammar Class,-A. M. H.

best, C. Fletcher, 2d. First Geography .- M. E. Brown A. Appler, and C. Bacon, M. Adams, E. Fagan, and A. E. (equal.) Second Geography -M. Coyle.

C. Lindsley, and A. Burch, Blanchard, and M. L. Ward, 34, First Writing Class-E. I. G. Brown, 2d. do .- M. Coyle, best Second

gan, and C. Bacon, 2d, (equal.) do .- M. Gibson, ber H. Smith, 2d, M. L. Ward, 3d, M.A. ley, and Ellen Cummi Fourth do. do .- E. Smart ha Coleman, 2d.

Mary Anderson, 2d. M. E. Brown, for rapid progress also E. I. Gillis, Needle Work .- A. Adams, best mental; E. I. Gillis, best, and M. Gi n plain; E. Cummins, and Mary be rapid improvement.

MALE DEPARTMENT

For regular attendance, good and reneral improvement.—Alexander Hell Donald Macleod, Wm. G. Eliot, Runday Jonathan B. H. Smith, Nathaniel M.Co. Wm. A. Poor, George Brown, August ton, Wm. H. Lowry, James Douglity Bacon, Charles N. Hagner, John R. Joseph Harbaugh, Randolph Harbar mas Davidson, Robert Coltman, Aker Suter, James Cummins, Joseph Crash Sandford, Daniel Davidson, Frederick Wm. V. Brown, Jonathan E. Brown and John E. Caldwell, Mansfield B many others, who will be mention further advanced.

Latin Classes .- Cicero .- D. Mechad Macon Crawford, next. Virgil-1 Co best, D. Macleod,* next. Casor, la (A. McD. Davis, 1st, Wm. G. Eliot at A. Poor, 2d, (equal.) 2d, Caur-ha Coyle, best, A. C. Suter,* next. Latin Grammar and Exercise-1

Davis, 1st, D. Macleod, 2d, M. Craffe Wm. G. Eliot, 4th, Randolph Coyle nu First Class, English Grammar-Davis, and D. Macleod, best, (equal, miles, and R. Coyle, 2d, (equal,) W. G. Brown, * and A. C. Suter, next 20 Wm. H. Lowry, 1st, A. Seaton, 24 Harbaugh, 3d. 3d. Class.-J. R.E. 1st, Joseph Crandell, 2d, Thos. Dail John E. Craig,* next.

Geography, 1st Class.—W. H. Low S. Bacon, 2d, Robt. Coltman, 3d. 20 Augustine Julien, 1st, J. Cummin, 4 Davidson, 3d, Alex. Warner, 4th.

Writing Classes, 1st .- G. Brown, Ist. Davis, 2d. 2d Class.-R. Coyle, Is Eliot, 2d, James Bomford, 3d. 3 Robert Coltman, 1st, Thomas Bariden Davidson, 3d. 4th Class - James Th 1st, John Degges, 2d, John C. Grabal Julien, 4th, Zachariah Hughes, 5th.

* Those having this mark, received premiums in the classes where they are March 8.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

In the District of Columbia. NOUNDED on the most liberal printing chartered by an Act of Congre nized by the President, and Heads of It ments of the National Government, and guished citizens through the county on a healthy and delightful eminence the city of Washington, north of the of the President of the United States, and in three miles of the Capitol-this last presents an encouraging prospect of

literary character, and extensive as The Trustees ardently hope that in umbian College will be found all that valuable in a national University. have young gentlemen been rece more than half the different states in the and, within the circle of the first year tions, upwards of sixty names have been rolled on the lists of students.

The Commencement day will be the third Wednesday in December, collegiate year will begin annually Wednesday in January. At either periods, young gentlemen are inv sent themselves for examination, with of entering the College. They mitted at other times, also, shall render proper.

The boarding has been found wo than two dollars a week; and the lege charges, including tuition, fuel, lamps, washing, &c. &c. have, a mounted to two hundred dollars a year jan. 4-tf

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale at the bookstores of & Force, D. Rapine, and B. A.M. and at the Office of the Colum Star, AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE TRADE Between His Majesty's possessions and the West Indies :- Price 371 and OBSERVATIONS

Electricity, Looming, and Son

Price 25 cel

PRINTING. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATER EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

11.] the Columb

COMMITTEE OF NTION OF THE BA TION IN THE UN Published ever T THE COLUM NORTH E. S WASHINGT -Three dollars

ice, or within six m rtisements by the succeeding insertio person, for obtainers, shall be entit nications for d be addressed to us, the editor : L S. MEBHAN, the pub Profits of the work pel; and any soc purposes, or shall regular of the General C

ian College, sha Revi THE EVANGELICAL

life of the Rev. T of Aston Sand a Narrative draw a Extracts from at, A. M. Vicar of ister of St. Mury's, ce \$1,25. Boston: S. b John P. Haven. omas Scott, D. D

orn at Braytoft, in 16th February, 17 grazier, was for a but at length s and lived coinfo six years. His Scott's father v ne at least of his ned profession; a o was bred a su school with the was at the dista miles from Bra e years, without

of his relatives ong separations fro sters, and other i vourable to the scial character, in gly Mr. S. remaral as want of mo poral consequen ess, would pern never got into th vever, made son But," says he, " idering what h nle I could trans Euglish into L and correctly th ool, I never coul seemed to work of this kin ars afterwards; loss to write a ses, I never wrot of one kind or ps been the case versifiers. God d I am very than ed to make myse worthy of imitat cen, Mr. Scott, ins iversity, as he apprentice to a

Alford. He

nd an infidel; an

measures, preve

g church, and k

on the Sabbath.

being much from

e but very impr

sult was what m

onths, was senf

His father's pl

and family pri

; he behaved ve

although Mr. S. in infidel, yet he m of the first so strating with n induct, he obs ct, it was not wicked in the not uncommon religion which the order and p ary for others, cat here allad ginning of the ork we refer o desire that the id improve by t saited to afford ott's master, al t his employm fentures. This another Surge

sive up all hope

sses .- Cicero .- D. Macleod, b ford,* next. Virgil.—M. Cause leod,* next. Casar, 1st Class vis, 1st, Wm. G. Eliot, and V (equal.) 2d, Casar.—Rand A. C. Suter,* next.

mar and Exercises.—A. M. Macleod, 2d, M. Crawford, t, 4th, Randolph Coyle, nen. ss, English Grammar.—A. M. J. Macleod, best, (equal,) Wn. of Macleod, best, (equal,) who. Coyle, 2d, (equal,) W. A. Po, and A. C. Suter,* next. 2d Classwry, 1st, A. Seaton, 2d, Jose d. 3d. Class.—J. B. H. Sm. Crandell, 2d, Thos. Davidson, g,* next.

1st Class.—W. H. Lowry, 1 Robt. Coltman, 3d. 2d Class ilien, 1st, J. Cummins, 2d, 11 , Alex. Warner, 4th. asses, 1st. - G. Brown, 1st, A.M. 2d Class.—R. Coyle, 1st, W. James Bomford, 3d. 3d Class nan, 1st, Thomas Davidson, 2d, 1. 4th Class.-James Thumb egges, 2d, John C. Graham Sa,

having this mark, received the classes where they are

Lachariah Hughes, 5th.

MBIAN COLLEGE

the District of Columbia. Don the most liberal principle of by an Act of Congress—pales President, and Heads of Department, and discens through the country—local and delightful eminence adjoint Washington, north of the hount of the Hulted States, and see the Hult ent of the United States, and so of the Capitol—this Institut encouraging prospect of a la acter, and extensive usefulnes ees ardently hope that in the ege will be found all that could a national University. Aire gentlemen been received he lift the different states in the University are do not state in the University and the lift the different states in the University are do not state in the University and the lift of the lift to the lift of the lift

lists of students.
nencement day will be annual
ednesday in December, and is
ar will begin annually, the secon
in January. At either of the ng gentlemen are invited to a ves for examination, with a mother College. They will be er times, also, as circumstan

ling has been found to cost be llars a week; and the whole costs, including tuition, boards vashing, &c. &c. have, in no cast two hundred dollars a yest.

JUST RECEIVED, e at the bookstores of Dan D. Rapine, and B. F. Fren e Office of the Column

AN ACT GULATE THE TRADE Majesty's possessions in Ame est Indies :- Price 374 cents

OBSERVATIONS , Looming, and Sound

Price 25 cents. PRINTING. VERY DESCRIPTION. SEATER EXECUTED COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

RELIGION SCIENCE Lolumbian Sti

.. The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind... Cotumbian.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1823.

No. 13.

at Columbian Star,

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-MON IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday,

THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, SORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

-Three dollars per annum, if paid in et, or within six months after subscrib-for dollars, should payment be

tiements by the square, 50 cents, for reeding insertion, 25 cents. person, for obtaining five responsible

shall be entitled to the Star gratis. ations for the Columbian Star, if he addressed to the Rev. James B. n the editor : Letters on business, to MISSIN, the publisher, post paid.

with of the work sacred to the cause of el; and any society for Missionary or purposes, or other evangelical obshall regularly contribute to the of the General Convention, or of the him College, shall be entitled to the

Review.

TH SYANGELICAL AND LITERARY MAGA-

lift of the Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D the of Aston Sandford, Bucks; includ-es Narrative drawn up by himself, and in Extracts from his Letters. By John att, A. M. Vicar of North Ferriby, and linter of St. Mary's, Hull. 12mo. pp. 454. has \$1,25. Boston: S. T. Armstrong. Newet John P. Haven.

lonas Scott, D. D. son of John Scott. storn at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, Eng-18th February, 1747. His father, who ngrazier, was for a time in low circum-ns, but at length surmounted his diffi-ts, and lived comfortably to the age of my sixyears. His mother was of a re-

Scott's father wished very much

me at least of his sons should pursue and profession; and on the death of who was bred a surgeon, he put Tholeschool with the same views. This was at the distance of one hundred My miles from Bravtoft; and there he five years, without going home, or seem of his relatives. "The effect of log separations from parents, brothers, ers, and other near relations, is far urable to the forming of the moral will character, in future life." Acess, would permit him to be, except r, made some progress in learn-But," says he, " one thing is remarkte Ecglish into Latin, perhaps more and correctly than any other cond. I never could compose themes. and correctly than any other boy in work of this kind, either then or for cars afterwards; and was even greata las to write a common letter. As the later wrote any but nonsense to of one kind or other; which has and I am very thankful that I never atworthy of imitation! About the age km, Mr. Scott, instead of being sent to nersity, as he greatly desired, was apprentice to a surgeon and apotheapprentice to a surgeon and apprentice to a surgeon and ap sall was what might have been exlis father's plan was thus disapand family pride was deeply mor-

infidel, yet he says that he was the had on the subject of religion. trating with me on one instance of eligion which they reject, is neces- their conduct. order and peace of society. It improve by the instruction which

a's master, although he dismissed

him to the hardest and dirtiest work that way he spent the next nine years of his life, but well educated, and every way suited, exposed to all manner of hardship, and to as he thought, to be the wife of a clergyevery inclemency of the weather, and subject to many dangerous and obstinate attacks of disease; yet bearing all with a proud, indignant spirit, that refused to complain. He, too, was regarded as a disgrace. to his family, and often had to endure re-proaches from them; "Of which," says he, "and even of reproofs, I was impatient to the greatest degree of irascibility.'

During this period Mr. S. had many serious impressions, and made, especially in sickness, many solemn resolutions; or to use his own words, "I had now many serious thoughts of God, and of eternity, and every illness produced a sort of paroxysm of religion; in which, having prayed for pardon in an earnest but ignorant manner, I felt sa-tisfied that I should be happy if I died; though as soon as I was restored to health, all my religion vanished as a cloud."

Mr. Scott's situation as a grazier, led him to associate with persons of the lowest order, and he frequently engaged in their riots, becoming, of course, more and more profligate. Yet he spent much of his leisure time in reading such books as he could procure. This was offensive to his father, who frequently rebuked him severely, and reproached him as likely to become a burden to the family. These reproaches, and the hardships to which he was exposed, produced an incurable disgust to his way of life, and induced him at length to form the it was a sacrifice of interest to principle determination to apply for orders, and if possible to enter the church. It is easy to conceive, what surprise and ridicule would naturally be called forth by the annunciation of such a determination. Ridicule and opposition, however, did not turn a man of his the whole subject of religion. He was cer- days." resolution aside from his purpose. After encountering many difficulties, and overcoming much opposition, he was actually or-dained by the Bishop of Lincoln. His motives, actording to his own candid statement, were these three; "a desire of a less laborious and more comfortable way of procuring a maintenance, than otherwise I had the in chief is, the supposition that man wanted prospect of; the expectation of more lei- an instructor, more than a Saviour; or, in sure to employ in reading, of which I was other words, that the merits of Christ were inordinately fond; and a proud conceit of not so necessary to obtain remission of sins, my abilities, with a vainglorious imagination, that I should some time distinguish and ad-

vance myself in the literary world." What was Mr. S's religious character at this time may be learned from the following candid statement, made by himself.

I met with a Socinian comment on the Scriptures, and greedily drank the poison, because it quieted my fears, and flattered my abominable pride. The whole system ing use of the best helps within his reach, coincided exactly with my inclinations, and the state of my mind. In reading this exposition, sin seemed to lose its native ugliness, and to appear a very small and tolerable evil; man's imperfect obedience seemable evil, in the was as ed to shine with an excellency almost distribution of money, pride, and fear vine; and God appeared so entirely and nemporal consequences, and a natural cessarily merciful, that he could not make any of his creatures miserable, without conever got into the habit of swearing. tradicting his natural propensity. These things influenced my mind so powerfully, that I was enabled to consider myself, notring what has since taken place, withstanding a few little blemishes, as upon the I could translate Latin into Eng-the English into Latin, perhaps more same time the mysteries of the Gospel being explained away, or brought down to had abandoned. the level of man's comprehension, by such proud and corrupt, though specious reasonings; by acceding to these sentiments, I official duties, and Mr. S. became an exemwas, in my own opinion, in point of under-plary and faithful parish minister. Cards was, in my own opinion, in point of understanding, and discernment, exalted to a superiority above the generality of mankind; and I pleased myself in looking down with ben the case also of many other contempt upon such as were weak enough tersifiers. God had not made me a to believe the orthodox doctrines. Thus I that I did not thoroughly deserve eternal happiness, and was not entirely fit for heaven; the same book afforded me a soft come scheme I silenced all my fears, and and never be sensible of my loss.'-p. 38.

He speaks in terms of suitable contrition of his conduct in entering on the ministry of the gospel, while in this state of mind; and duct, he observed, that I ought Scott then held; but we should think that in the judgment of every well ordered mind, which in the sight of God." Unthe terms which he applies to himself on Mr. S. admits, improved the work. not uncommonly are made to see this occasion, are entirely appropriate to

a we refer our readers, with an afterwards exchanged for Ravenstone. improve that they may carefully pe- Here, as a remuneration for putting in order a gentleman's library, he procured a considerable number of books, and he ens employments, refused to give the learned languages, and other subjects gaged with the greatest ardour in studying This prevented his being that might promote his future advancement. other Surgeon; induced his fa- His diligence indeed appears to have been e up all hopes of bringing him up dinwearied, and his success was answerable to it.

belongs to the calling of a grazier. In this S. married a lady reduced in circumstances, man. It was here also that he met with Mr. Newton, and on going to his church, was astonished to hear him read for his text, Paul's address to Elymas the sorcerer, Acts xiii. 9, 10. Mr. & thought for some time that Newton pointed the sermon at him; and could not believe until some time afterward that the preacher neither saw him nor knew him. Several books which he read about that time produced greater seriousness in him; but there was no radical change of character. In the year 1775, he met with Mr. Newton, and shortly after a correspondence between them commenced, in which Scott wished to show his powers of argumentation, and Newton to do good .-This correspondence produced very little effect at the time, but was doubtless one link in the chain of causes, which produced a total change in Scott's religious charac-

About the same time, by apparent accident, he opened his prayer book at the articles of religion, and read the 8th, which respects the warrant and authority of the Athanasian creed. As a Socinian he hated that creed; and on this occasion his conscience was made so scrupulous, that, although he had great hopes of preferment, he honestly told his patron that he could not subscribe the Articles. This prevented his obtaining the expected living; but which deserves commendation; perhaps as the world goes, we ought to say, high com-mendation. What Mr. S. found in the articles of his church, no doubt, aided in rousing him to a more thorough examination of tainly not then fixed in Socinian errours, for he writes thus respecting his father: "I think my father's books lead him into errours of considerable consequence; but, though I wish, and pray to God, to set him right, yet I seem very unwilling to offer my-self as an instrument. The errour I mean as his instruction was to teach us the way

Scripture." About this time, as Mr. S. himself says, he disengaged himself from all other employments, and devoted himself wholly to the work of the ministry. Thus disencumbered he gave his whole time and study to the subject of religion. In this way, makhe gradually renounced his former opinions, and embraced, with all his heart, that system of doctrine now distinguished among us by the term orthodoxy; in other words, he became a moderate but firm and decided Calvinist. Mr. Newton's society and conversation were greatly beneficial and consoling to him. Here again is a remarkable evidence of his integrity. When he found that Socinianism cut him off from preferment, he did not fall into that fashionable theology, which he knew was acceptable to men in authority, but adopted a system, which as effectually prevents one's rising in the church, as the errour which he

This change in opinion was followed by a and other amusements were given up, and employments suited to the character of an ambassador of Christ were diligently pur-

In the year 1780 Mr. Newton removed to generally soothed my conscience; and, if at London; and desired greatly that Mr. S. any time I was uneasy at the apprehension should be his successor at Olney. This was generally opposed by the people, and the plan was for a time laid aside. In the mean while, the small pox was introduced into pillow on which to lull myself to sleep. It one of Mr. S's parishes; on which occasion argued, and I then thought proved, that in the warmth of his charity he expended there were no eternal torments; and it in- on behalf of the sick poor much more than sinuated, that there were no torments, ex- his circumstances would seem to justify.cept for notorious sinners; and that such as He, however, received from persons at should just fall short of heaven, would sink distance, and unknown to him, even more but very improper companions. With this welsaid he, " That there is no risk in spendtold my accusing conscience, that, if I fell ing money in an urgent case, and from be behaved very ill, and at the end short of heaven, I should be annihilated, good motives; and that penurious prudence, short of heaven, I should be annihilated, good motives; and that penurious prudence, that, is impolicy as springing from weak faith, is impolicy as well as sin."

The successor of Newton soon embroiled himself with the people of Olney, was sepathe gospel, while in this state of mind; and indicate with the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in even calls his subscriptions to the articles rated from them, and Mr. Scott was put in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while in this state of mind; and mr. Scott was put in the gospel, while it is the gospel, while in the the place. Here he laboured with truly of the first serious thoughts that have boasted that distinguished ministers, evangelical zeal. It was here, also, that he have boasted that distinguished ministers, and even Bishops of the English church, published the interesting narrative of his have held the same sentiments which Mr. conversion, called The Force of Truth.— Cowper, the poet, revised the manuscript, and in point of style and arrangement, as

Mr. S. was very liable to bilious and asthmatic complaints; antimonials and blisters war and peace of society. It by for others, but not so for them! ployment, and we find him settled as curate of the parishes of Weston-Underwood in Buckinghamshire and Stoke; which last he sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, we refer our reads with a such as the sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, we refer our reads a such as the sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, we refer our reads a such as the sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we refer our reads a such as the sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we find him settled as curate on Saturday, to enable him to preach on the Sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we refer our reads a sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we find him settled as curate on Saturday, to enable him to preach on the Sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we refer our reads a sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we find him settled as curate on Saturday, to enable him to preach on the sabbath. Cowper, in one of his letters, says, and we find him settled as curate of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged to use these remetales of the was often obliged t were the remedies prescribed for him, and holy orders were always conferred on such conditions, I question not but even bishoprics themselves would want an occupant,-

But he is easy and cheerful,"

While Mr. S. lived at Olney he frequent

While in the situation just mentioned, Mr. establishment, is called Methodism. It is a pious students attend meetings in the vicinity. practice greatly censured by the church; and assist in Sabbath schools. Piety has yet it often is the occasion of much good, as gradually increased since the time when it is often the means of the gospel being one of its present officers was the only pious preached where otherwise it would not be, student in college. Still, however, it may be doubted whether a man can do this, and be a consistent member of the established church. Such tram- cal Society has been recently established, mels does this device of worldly wiscom lay which promises to be highly useful; three on the consciences of men!

It deserves remark that Mr. S's irregular preaching was blessed to Dr. Carey, who may be regarded as the father of the Baptist Missionary Society; and this institution led the way in the extraordinary exertions of the present age for the promotion of Christianity through the world.

While Mr. S. resided at Olney, he published a Thanksgiving Sermon, on the close of the American war; and a Discourse on Repentance; but neither these, nor the Force of Truth, sold well at that time. Ten years elapsed before the first edition of the last named work was exhausted, although t consisted of only one thousand copies.-Afterwards, more than that number were ly-a benevolent institution for aidi ; indisold annually.

Mr. Scott was not popular at Olney .-There was a leaven of Antinomianism among that people, and they disliked his plain practical preaching. Cowper says, in his letters, that Mr. S. scolded his people; yet neither he nor Mrs. Unwin ever heard him preach, but took their opinion from others. But although unpopular, Mr. S. thought that his labours were blessed at Olney, so that the antinomian spirit which had gone forth, was effectually repressed. The usefulness of these labours appeared much more clearly some years afterwards, than at that time. "Cast thy bread on the waters; and thou shalt find it after many

(To be continued.)

Education.

PROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

It is beyond all question that the influence of learned and scientific men, both in church to their exertions every community owe in a great degree their character and standing. of righteonsness. But this is contrary to They stand on an eminence, which commands the admiration and esteem of their fellow men. In a special manner, when these acquisitions and talents are 'sanctified by the grace of God, their beneficial effects may be realized by the church on earth in opposing the overwhelming torrent of vice and irreligion, which threatens to engulf mankind in its shoreless abyss. Impressed with these sentiments, we have endeavoured to ascertain the religious aspect of our several Colleges; viz.-what is the number of students? how many are pious? and what influence are they exerting in favour of

evangelical piety? The following facts may be considered substantially correct, the information being derived from authentic sources. Subjoined to these facts we propose to add a few remarks, applicable particularly to our own denomination; willing, however, that every one should derive any good which may result from them.

YALE COLLEGE has 573 students-115 are supposed to be pious. Last revival 1820, continued nearly a year, 40 or 50 converts. Here they have a Bible, Moral, Tract, and Missionary Inquiry Society—the last of them has sold 1000 volumes relating to missions, and collected in college more than \$1000 in clothing for missionary stations. There are four regular religious meetings in college; and many of the pious students assist in sabbath schools and conferences in the vicinity. Three of the officers have been made directors for life of the American Bible Society at \$150 each, by the students.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 302 students, of whom 12 are considered pious-No revival here for many years. Two Theological Societies here; and the pious students attend a few prayer meetings among the inhabitants, and assist in the sabbath schoolpious students hold a weekly prayer-meeting in college.

Union College, N. Y. has 234 students about 50 are professors of religion—last evival in 1820. Here are two Theologirevival in 1820. cal Societies, a Bible Society, and an Agricultural Missionary Society; two stated prayer-meetings per week; two Sabbath schools, one for wnite children, and the other for blacks of every age, are principally kept in operation by the students. The ious students do much good by distributing racts, and aiding in conferences in the vi-

CHAPEL HILL COLLEGE, Geo. has 160 students—6 are pious—one of them preaches to the blacks. There are 5 permanent officers, all are pious. Dr. Kollock is actively engaged in the cause of domestic missionshe recently spent six weeks in soliciting sionary stations and societies in the world.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, R. I. has 156 stu-Last revival in 1820, converts 25. Here is a Theological Society for discussion, and a institution was founded 45 years since, and religious Society for promoting morality and has had nearly 2000 scholars. The characreligion in the University, established in ter of the instructors and school is decided-1802; regular meetings, Wednesday evening and Sabbath morning :- this Society emly preached in an irregular way; that is, as the phrase is understood in Eagland, out of his own parish. This ensures to every one who does it, the pdium of what, in the deats to make and books. Most of the will at Princeton, N. J. Hamilton, N. 1.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Geg. has 120 students; 8 are hopefully pious—a Theologiof the members are tutors in college. The pious students hold two weekly meetings.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H. has 138 students, of which 64 are pious-last revival 1821, converts 17-the state of religion at present is quite flattering. In this college are a Theological, Bible, Tract, Agricultural, Missionary, and Missionary Inquiry Society. The students also support a heathen child in the missionary school. There are five regular religious meetings in college .--Pious students attend conferences, and as-

sist in Sabbath schools in the vicinity. BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Me. has 120 students, of which 19 or 20 are pious. there is a Theological Society which meet; eekgent students of a good moral character.-The monthly concert is observed in col-

HAMILTON COLLEGE, N. Y. has 107 students-45 or 50 are thought to be piouslast revival 1820, converts 10—present state of religion quite favourable. There is a S ciety for assisting indigent students; suryscriptions liberal in books, furniture, and some money-also a Theological Society which meets weekly-they likewise justitute inquiries respecting missions. There are three regular weekly meetings in college. Pious students assist in conferences and Sabbath schools, and also labour among three small Indian tribes in the vicinity:

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vt. has 87 students, 60 are pious—last revival in 1821, converts 15-There is a Theological Society, embracing all the pious students, who a: o solemnly bound to watch over each other as brethren-also a Missionary Inquiry Society, and one for supporting a heathen child. at school-with a society for furnishing books to indigent students—they also cultivate ground for benevolent purposes. There are four religious meetings per week, and the students assist in the Sabbath schools and conferences in the vicinity,

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Mass. has 78 students, probably 35 are pious; no powerful revival for 7 or 8 years, a small one in 1819. Here is a Theological Society and a society for inquiry respecting missions—a benevolent association for loaning books to indigent students—and the students assist in soveral conferences and Sabbath schools.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Pa. has 75 students, of whom 34 are pious—the junior class has 19 students, and all but one are hopefully

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C. went into operation little more than a year since; has 60 students attached to it-about 20 are devoted to the ministry. This institution is rapidly rising in the estimation of the public. The pious students labour in the adjacent country to spread the cause of vital piety. There is in the College, a Society for Missionary Inquiry, besides two or three associations for religious and literary purposes. Prayer meetings are held on Thursday evening, and Sabbath morning; a conference on Sabbath evening, and the Monthly Concert of prayer. The officers are pious, devoted men.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY has 45 studentsten are pious—there is a society for religious inquiry, which meets weekly-also a prayer meeting on Sabbath morning-pious students assist in Sabbath schools.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE, Me. incorporated a few years since, has about 40 students connected with it-about 25 are fitting for the ministry. The Professor of Theology, Dr. Chapin, will soon enter on the discharge of his duties. The pious students have a lively feeling for the situation of the destitute region around them, and often labour among the people in conferences, Sabbath schools, and preaching. They have two spacious brick buildings erected-and the piety and talents of the officers will no doubt render it a resort for those who wish to obtain a substantial education at a very moderate ex-

AMHERST INSTITUTION, Mass. has 98 students, 50 or 60 are professors of religion -present state of religion is very favourable. There is a Theological Society for religious improvement, and a society for inquiry respecting missions-two regular religious meetings each week-pious students attend several meetings in the vicinity, and assist in the Sabbath schools.

ANDOVER INSTITUTION, Mass. solely for those who are devoted to the ministrythere are 140 students, who have principally been through a collegiate course of study. Here is a society for inquiry respecting missions, which has a library and museum.-They correspond with nearly all the mis-

PHILLIPS ACADEMY, Andover, Mass. has 130 students at present. During the fast dents, of whom about 38 or 40 are pious .- term there was a revival among the scholars-about 20 are hopeful converts. This

There are several other seminaries for braces inquiries respecting missions. A instructing those destined for the sacred Pangor, Me. The whole number of studems at these places is probably about 250, one haif may be pious. Many of the colleges in the southern and western states have educated but few clergymen. Some not more than two or three.

There are about 15 other colleges in the United States, in addition to those we have mentioned, in which there may be 1000 students; while but a very small number of them are pious, judging from former records and their local situation. The number would not exceed 150 who are hopefully pious .-The collation of these facts will furnish data from which we shall suggest a few important remarks to our readers and brethren. We are ever unwilling to institute invidious comparisons; yet no person can pass his eye over these facts, without at once perceiving a striking difference between some of these colleges in their religious character, which are otherwise on an equality. O, let Chrisdivine grace into these fountains, that their claimed to guilty men?

them to accumulate, they should be con-

perishing sinners, yea, from heaven, is loud vest that he would send forth a multitude of groan or struggle. faithful labourers !- replenish the coffers of cur education societies !- support our rising event will be peculiarly trying to you. I am colleges and Theological schools! This is sure it has left me most disconsolate and afare provoked on every side to good works; for my feeble nature to sustain. But howwe shall soon be seen in the wake, unless we ever severe our sufferings, let us rest satiscontinue, yea, redouble our exertions. In fied that the event has been ordered by unthis general call for activity, our missionary erring wisdom. If God condescends to stations join with united voices. WHEE number the hairs of our head, and to take LOCK and COLMAN have entered into the notice of even the sparrow which falleth to joy of their Lord-their places must be sap- the ground, certainly he is not indifferent to plied, and new stations are to be established. those events which relate to the prosperity Who can stand still while such appeals, of his own kingdom. God knew perfectly such calls, such objects, are presented to well what would be the result of our going him. The widow's two mites shall be had to Cox's Bazar. It was according to his in eternal recollection. ONWARD! is the holy will that there Mr. C. should be visited

watch-word of Christian benevolence, JUVENIS.

LEARNING IN TURKEY.

There are at Constantinople, 1653 primary schools, in which nothing but reading and yet will I trust in him." the common prayers is taught. Nor is the number less in proportion of the Midresses, or high schools, which the Sultans, in imitation of the Arabian Caliphs, have endowed now released from this world of sin and suf-with great liberality. There is a college attached to St. Sophia's church, and eight others are attached to the mosque, built by Mahomet I. Mr. Von Hammer enumestantinople, without disputing the accuracy of d'Ohsson, who gives them at thirty-five.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING ADVERTISER.

EDUCATION IN MAINE.

There are in this State two colleges, and from 20 to 30 academies, endowed by the State. But the greatest efforts are directthe State is obliged to raise an annual tax, equal at least to 40 cents on each of its intown is by law subdivided into convenient disbursed among them in proportion to the State 1 school house for every 200 of its inaish those under their care with such books plied and added to the tax of the delinquent, if he is of ability to pay. One third of the tian friends who will feel it their privilege whole tax raised is permitted to be expend-ed in supporting school mistresses. These last usually keep school in the summer sea-son, and instruct those whose labour is of heavenly consolation, conduct you safely little value—the masters keep in winter, through this vale of tears, and at last may when there is more leisure, and larger we both have a happy reunion with our bescholars attend. The support of summer schools probably averages about eight dol-lars per month, and that of the winter schools about twenty.

Who can calculate the moral force of this

system?

It is stated in the Rhode-Island Religious In another letter, Mrs. Colman states, Intelligencer, that the first Sabbath School that she arrived in Chittagong, on the 9th in that state, in 1797, and was taught by ed her every assistance in their power, dur-Benjamin Allen, L.L. D. then a member of ing the severe fever which seized her after emment classical school, at Hyde Park, ture for Calcutta, where she will await the

Missionary.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MAGAZINE. DEATH OF MR. COLMAN. Letter from Mrs. Colman to Mr. Colman's

mother.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 26, 1822. MY DEAR MOTHER,

Your letter of Aug. 28th, 1821, was duly eccived. While reading the account which contains of the death of Mr. H. Pearce, I duty to mention a death in which you are streams may make glad the city of God! A viously heard of it, will awaken in your bomost affecting idea is presented to the mind som the tenderest sorrow. Your affection-of the Christian philanthropist by the small are son, the amiable and dear beloved comproportion of pious students; and an anxious panion of my joys and sorrows, is no more query arises, how are our destitute churches to be supplied with pastors? How are the sations of Providence! On the arrival of millions of perishing heathen to have the your letter, which was the 8th of June, Mr. gospel preached unto them? How is the C. was well, and enjoyed an unusual flow of message of mercy from Jehovah to be pro- spirits. He was warmly engaged in the always highly esteemed. The account in cause of his Divine Master, and his life, to your magazine, of the revival at Saybrook, The whole number of students in colleges human appearance, was never more necesin the United States is about 3500, and in sary. But just at this interesting period inthe whole perhaps about 1000 are professed- finite wisdom saw fit to remove him. On ly the followers of Christ. We would hope the 28th of June he was attacked by an in-that of this number, 750 would in five years termitting fever. He took such medicines enter the field as ambassadors of the Lord as are commonly used in similar cases .-Jesus. Among these, probably, there are 150 Baptists, who in four or six years will were the favourable symptoms of his disbecome preachers of the gospel; to these ease, and so slight his sufferings during the we may add 200 more, who we trust will first five days, that neither of us apprebe raised up within five years, and will ne- hended the least danger. On the sixth day, ver have the benefit of a thorough educa- however, he suddenly grew worse, and eartion; and with the 350 we still have an ly in the evening the fever came on in a alarming deficiency of ministers to supply more alarming manner than it had done at our vacant churches. There are now 1000 any preceding time. I gave him some me-Baptist churches in the United States des- dicine, which considerably abated its viotitute of regular preaching, and suppose that lence. He became quite composed, and only 100 of the present ministers rest from lafter speaking a few words to me, fell into my highly valued friend Mr. J. Cauldwell. their labours and toils, and that the increase a gentle sleep. I remained by him in a of the churches during the five years is only state of great anxiety, but still thought there and truly spiritual letters to me were ad-500, and we have before us the painful prospect of 1500 Baptist churches to be supplied fortable night; and I determined, as I saw by only 350 ministers. This cannot be con- his disorder increasing so fast, that should to all friends. sidered an exaggeration to the case-we we both be spared until the next day, I fear it will be more than realized. The ob- would remove with him to Chittagong, hopject in stating this case is, that by its mag-nitude every one may be roused to the most ficial. But, alas! he was not permitted to active exertions to supply the wants of these behold the light of another sun. After rethe disappointment to perceive that he grew stantly lessened. God's church is built up extremely restless. I awoke him, and oh! by human agency. He hears prayers, and blesses means; therefore no Christian can delirium had made its approach! It was be justified in standing idle in the market .- then about eleven o'clock. After this, the We firmly believe that God must call and fever increased in a rapid and violent mansend his own ambassadors; yet prayer for ner, and rendered ineffectual every effort such to be endowed with the spirit of grace, which I made to save a life so dear to me .and affording means for their instruction, His sufferings were very extreme until towill be regarded by the Head of the church. wards the close, when it pleased God to The call from destitute churches, from lessen their severity. Although unable to speak, yet he seemed entirely delivered and urgent. Pray ye the Lord of the har- from pain, and breathed his last without a berality often found among Christians.

I am sensible, my dear mother, that this ficted. It has indeed been almost too much terminate in death. May we therefore be enabled to exercise that submission which is pleasing in his sight, and to say, with an af-flicted saint of old, "Though he slay me,

Let it also be our consolation that the dear subject of this letter was fully prepared for heaven, and that his happy spirit, of bliss from that river of pleasure which flows at the right hand of God and the Lamb. rates twenty libraries of the Turks at Con- He did not put off the concerns of eternity until confined to a sick bed. No: while blest with health, and in the full possession of his rational powers, he made it his business to prepare for a dying hour. During the last 18 months of his life, his mind was unusually solemn, and seemed to be under a strong presentiment that he should be early removed from this world. Frequently, when ed to the common schools. Every town in under the influence of these impressions, he has conversed in the most solemn and impressive manner respecting his own dissoluhabitants-and according to the last census, tion. One of these seasons in particular is the aggregate of this tax for the whole deeply engraven on my memory. Coming State is \$119,334—equal to the income of a one day from his place of retirement, he capital of \$1,955,567, at the usual rate of seated himself by me, and with a placid and interest. This tax is expended in the support of free schools;—and, for the purpose an early separation, and entreated me to of an equal participation of the benefit, each prepare my mind for such an event, as he prepare my mind for such an event, as he fully believed his time on earth was short. He school districts, and the money raised is remarked, the prospect of death was animating, and that he had not a desire to live number of youths between the ages of 4 and but for my sake, and that of the poor 21 years in each. There is throughout the heathen. You may well imagine, my dear mother, that the subject was then painful habitants, making about 1500 in the whole, to my feelings; but it now affords me great Parents and guardians are obliged to fur- satisfaction to reflect on these seasons. I believe that God was then preparing him as the superintending committee shall di-rect—in default of this, the books are sup-him, and for a state of heavenly existence.

I rejoice that you are surrounded by Christo sympathize with you on this melancholy occasion, And may God, of his infinite loved friend in that world where distracting sorrows and separations are unknown.

> I remain, yours, Very affectionately, E. W. COLMAN.

in America was established at Pawtucket, of July. She found kind friends, who afford-Brown University, now at the head of an her arrival. She was on the eve of depardirections of the Board.

CALCUTTA, August 5, 1822.

MY DEAR SIR, A few weeks ago I wrote to you, communicating the mournful news of brother Col-man's death. It is now my painful duty to acquaint you that the day before yesterday we were deeply affected with the unexpected intelligence from Rangoon of the death of Mrs. Price. Dr. Price has favoured me with the account of her truly distressing afflictions, which at length terminated in her dismissal to a better state of existence. I send with this a number of letters, which arrived here by the same conveyance from little suspected it would so speedily fall to Rangoon, and which will doubtless contain my of to communicate to you, intelligence the particulars of this bereaving providence, of a similar nature. Alas! it is my painful and prevent the necessity of my writing more largely on the subject. The great tians pray that God would cast the salt of more deeply interested than in that of the divine grace into these fountains, that their above, and which, should you not have prely to his sacred will. I sincerely pray that these successive dispensations may not dis-courage the friends of the Amerian Baptist Missionary Society.

I believe in my last I endeavoured to thank you for the many magazines, pam-phlets, sermons, &c. I have received from you at various times. These articles are I read at our prayer meeting, and a very deep feeling was excited on the occasion.— We have lately formed here a Bible Association, and a Bethel Society. Our brother Statham is building a chapel, which I suppose will be finished by next January. Mr. been baptized at Serampore. He is pious, active, and well furnished with a knowledge of the Bengalee language. Brother Yates is very ill indeed, but better to-day. If he should be removed from us, this loss would health and spirits.

I am concerned to hear of the death of I loved him as a father, and his affectionate dressed to me as his son. Our loss certainly is his gain. Present my Christian regards

I am, yours, very sincerely

P. S. Dr. Price has committed to our care his infant daughter, who safely arrived from Rangoon last Saturday, and will be taken care needy churches; and instead of allowing maining composed for a short time, I had of by Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Pearce with all the tenderness which Christian duty and sympathy excite.

> IBERALITY OF HEATHENS IN SUPPORT OF SUPERSTITION.

It is mentioned by Mr. Swan, who lately visited Siberia, that much zeal is manifested by the Dalai Lamas in propagating their religion in Siberia. One individual had given 7000 sheep, and other property, for the erection of a temple. In many respects, the heathens reproach the want of zeal and li-

DOMESTIC.

Rev F. Wayland, dated CAZENOVIA, N. Y. Jan. 23, 1822. MY DEAR BROTHER,

I have long since, with my brethren, felt as though God in his providence had placed the poor Oneidas under our protection, and that he is loudly calling upon us to tion Societies in nearly all the U. States. take care of them, and to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord .-And the kind assistance afforded us, by our dear brethren in Boston, and places adjacent, seems to lay us under fresh obligations with sickness, and that that sickness should to exert all our energies in carrying into effect the laudable design.

I had the pleasure, last week, of visiting the school at Oneida, and also a number of Indian families. The school appears to be in a prosperous condition, although for want of sufficiency of clothing, in this inclement season, not so many attend the school as would, had they wherewith to cover their nakedness. The Indians appear to be following year by the Legislature of this

with the measures pursued by the society.

this place, a work of grace has begun, and Frey is a member in good standing of the the first parcel, we are informed, the first parcel, we are informed to the first parcel, we are informed to the first parcel. eight souls are already rejoicing in the Lord. Smithfield, adjoining to this town, the General Assembly; and since his occubegins to taste similar blessings. Several pation in this agency, his success, his remithave been brought to know the truth, and tances, and his correspondence, have given others are inquiring the way to Zion. At entire satisfaction to the Board. Oneida about twenty have been brought to bow to the mild sceptre of Jesus; and the good work is increasing in all these places. We have just received the articles for the Indian school, from Cambridge, Boston, &c. Yours, &c. JOHN PECK.

Religious.

The following extract of a letter to the enerable Mr. Eastburn, Pastor of the Mariners' church in Philadelphia, is merely a specimen of the communications, which he is n the habit of receiving, from seamen who have enjoyed the benefits of his ministry.

" Ship Jane, outward bound, Jan. 5, 1823. "Reverend Friend,-With serious pleasure we embrace the opportunity of returnng our warmest thanks to you for the many tokens of your labours of love towards us, as respects the salvation of our souls. We sincerely wish that your labours may not warnings we have had, to flee from the the necessary preparations were making. wrath to come, may have an everlasting A letter from Persia, dated Taberiz, Sept of the horse shoe form, impression upon us. We hope the seed you 20, gives the particulars of a great battle the enormous weight of one the common second secon and glory of God our Saviour in all things; men, was totally defeated. that the Lord Jesus Christ may be establishthat the Lord Jesus Christ may be established in the hearts of all those who go down to the sea in ships, where we see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.

Oh that all who love the Lord Jesus few seconds hereward down to its foundation.

This is said to be a the known. It was prepared net known. It was prepared net known. It was prepared net known. It was prepared to the Lord and his wonders in the deep.

Oh that all who love the Lord Jesus few seconds hereward down to its foundation.

This is said to be a the known. It was prepared net known to the known to

as well as for pagans, Jews, and others; that saved; but many of them Extract of a letter, from Rev. J. Lawson to they would remember that it was through the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the instrumentality of sallors that the gosother deplets of the European Jewson to the sallors of the European Jewson to th pel was brought across the Atlantic to shine in our happy country, where none dares to molest or make us afraid. We know to molest or make us afraid. We know Late advices from Country them. that the Lord will be merciful to all those who call upon him in sincerity and truth through our Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood cleanseth from all sin; but we cannot know this a right without the teaching of the Holy Spirit; if so, oh pray for us, dear friend, for Spirit; if so, on pray for us, dear in the hours from St. Juan d'Ullon availeth much. We firmly believe it is the der informed that the Im desire of all the crew to fulfil the ninth part hoisted at Vera Cruz the dappred departure a cruz the d of the 119th Psalm, (Dr. Watts'.) There departure, a compromise has been no profane language used by any the nature of which he did on board, since we left Philadelphia. We will be recollected that Vera Ch on board, since we left I inflately on health in possession of the rend sincerely hope the Lord may give you health in possession of the rend under Santa A and strength to carry on the work you have under Santa Ana, From this begun, the good effects of which we have already witnessed."

Signed by the crew of ship Jane. Another crew requested the prayers of the church, not only for their safety, but creed that the Empire shall info that their hearts may be changed and lifted ed THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC. up to the Lord in gratitude for his goodness

casting off the fasts, said to a gentleman reigners were murdered with standing by; "See, every man is now on impunity, and so imbedie was the board, sober and attentive. This is the ef- tration, that anarchy pred fect of the Mariners' Church, and if I was civil tribunals. not afraid Mr. E. would publish my letter, I would write to him and let him know the change I behold among the sailors. They say they have knocked off swearing and knocked off getting drunk, and attend to the Bible and good tracts." New-England Tract Society .- This so

iety has existed eight years and a half. Its real operative funds are stated to be about \$6500. With this sum it has published three millions of Tracts, containing forty millions of pages, which at the rate of ten pages for a cent amount to 40,000 dollars. And with the same means it may continue to publish and circulate about an equal amount once in eight years and a half, from age to age. The charities of the benevolent are employed in no way, in which equal funds accomplish greater good. Six thousand five hundred dollars circulate, in eight years and a half, three millions of Tractsone of which has been the evident means of the conversion of four in one family, and of three profane men in another family; another of which Tract, has been instrumental in the conversion of eight; another of 12; another of 13, and many of those who were out of the way of all other means of grace.

Some idea of the means which are now in operation for the spread of the gospel, may be formed from the following statement of the annual income of the principal Missionary and Charitable Societies of the present day; which from an examination of official Reports, appears to be nearly cor-rect; viz. English Society for propagating the Gospel, annual income \$253,080; Society of the United Brethren, \$32,000; Wesleyan Missionary Society, \$119,360; English Baptist Missionary Society \$58, 665; London Missionary Society \$130,708; Edinburgh Missionary Society \$14,715; Church Missionary Society \$146,000; London Jews Society \$50,000; American Board for Fo-Board for Foreign Missions \$10,000; United Foreign Missionary Society \$11,948; British and Foreign Bible Society \$460,884; American Bible Society \$38,682; London Religious Tract Society \$41,000; New-England Tract Society \$3,691; Besides these there are Domestic Missionary and Educa-

MR. FREY.

The undersigned officers of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, make this statement respecting their Agent now at the south, the Rev. Jos. S. C. F. FREY, in consequence of certain misrepresentations which have appeared in some of the southern newspapers. It is our request that the southern Editors would give circulation to this article—perhaps common justice demands it. This society was organized in this city in

pleased with the school, and much satisfied state. Its object has been very generally approved. In November, of last year, the It is with real pleasure that I can inform Board of Directors of this society appointed ou that our victorious Lord is triumphing Mr. Frey their Agent, to travel southward floriously in this place. It was about the to form auxiliary societies, receive collecrst of November, that he began to make tions, and by his preaching and efforts to his power known since, which time, thirty-interest the Christian public in this great had captured a short time pressure souls have been liberated from the chain and auspicious cause. Mr. Frey is furnishof satan, and made to rejoice in God their ed with the amplest testimonials, and the Saviour. The blessed work is still progres- fact of his appointment in this service ought to convince all concerned of the sense we In the town of Eaton, a few miles east of entertain of his personal character.—Mr cotton raised in the state of line

PETER WILSON, President, ALEX. M'LEOD. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.
SAMUEL H. Cox, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence. R. MILFORD BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

No intelligence from Europe has reached as, of later date than we furnished in our brands into the second storage. last. The expectation of a war between which proved abortive. We all France and Spain, is so great in our com- learn that the boarders at Mr. mercial towns, that flour, naval stores, &c. had sufficient time to escape w have considerably advanced in price.

The following paragraphs were omitted Mr. Renshaw was removed in our Summary of last week.

31st of Dec. Amongst the Russian officers morning. We understand the there was a general idea of a war with Turhave been in vain in the Lord; that the key, as soon as the weather permitted, and

are endeavouring to sow may fall in good ground, and bring forth fruit to the praise and glory of God our Saviour in all things:

The particulars of a great battle the enormous weight of between the Persians and Turks, in which sixty-two pounds. Its own well army of the latter, amounting to 25,000 thirty-two pounds.

Oh that all who love the Lord Jesus few seconds, brought down to its foundation, rope. This large magnet who have the Lord Jesus few seconds, brought down to its foundation, rope. Christ in sincerity and truth, would pray by an earthquake. All the European Chrisfound among the curiosities for the salvation and safety of all mariners, tians in the city, excepting a little boy, were philadelphil

Late advices from Syria give account of the situation who survived the first

Latest from Mexico. AS rived at Tampico on the is at an end, and that there is no opposition to the government of

Peru.—The Congress of Per Lima.—At Lima the greater prevailed, and nothing but rob A captain of one of these ships, when just affection characterized the

DOMESTIC.

Pirates .- Many recent cases of pi depredations are related in ourner It is hoped that the expedition command of Commodore PORTERN up these marauders, and afford as merce in the Gulf of Mexico, m West Indies, the protection cor

by the U.S. government.
On the 17th of February last as schooner sailed from Havana, was reported, to South America h that she sailed out by the Mome ly about 18 men, and two coaster to her the rest of the men that were pose her crew, which is about 80 m is about 140 tons.

She took freight to Neuviting receiving money for it, her crew h themselves pirates by boarding the Lady's Delight, of Baltimore town of Neuvitius; tied the cut threatened to kill him; they then crew overboard; but by the capt treaties picked them up again, a wards robbed the vessel of all rigging, &c. and the captain and their clothes. The boats of the were then armed, and sent ahead possession of the fort at the entra vitius harbour, and to spike the gus

The brig Mechanic, Goiffer York, was boarded when within sail of Trinidad, Cuba, by a small in schooner, was kept in possession three days, during which time the placed ropes round the necks of the crew, threatening to hang then did not disclose where money wa ed. Finding that nothing could be by these means the vessel was the ed, and suffered to go into Trinital purpose of obtaining \$3000 and Captain Godfrey, the cooper, and were detained on money was received. The cap piratical schooner was afterward shore, fitting out another vessel, at a doubt, be punished for his crimes

The schooner Honor & America delphia, while lying in the harbo Rico, was boarded on the 24th di at midnight, by 6 or 7 pirates, while hands of the captain and mate beli backs, and threatened to kill then did not tell where the money was lars in money, with the captain and clothing. Afterwards they west in and wounded two of the men, will such an outcry, that the pirates we ful they would be heard on short thought best to flee with their plant

Captain Mason, of the British & dow's Son, from Bocca Caville, and Rugged-Island, 22d ult says that I boarded off the Mocosses, by 30 ned with 27 men, who searched h and finding that she was not worth ing, permitted her to pass-the M. that they were in search of his vessels, and intended to muto American they fell in with-they to a schooner at anchor in shore, while

said they had put the crew to death. Illinois Cotton.—The brig Int. New-Orleans, has on board a que

Baton Rouge (Lou.) Feb.8-1 boat Alexander was lost on from New-Orleans, on Sunday! About 11 o'clock on Saturday night foul of some floating wood, while off a part of her sheathing, and she in a few hours afterwards. The perty, we understand is very but the passengers and crew we

Philadelphia.- A fire broke Washington Hall, about 3 o'clock morning last, which entirely co building, as well as the roof of the House Hotel adjoining. There is of its being the work of a vike in the there has not been any fire in it days past. An attempt was B fire to it some months ago, and baggage, and that all the From Odessa the letters are dated on the opposite and adjoining houses On Monday evening, Proies

exhibited to his class an artif A letter from Persia, dated Taberiz, Sept. of the horse shoe form, while

This is said to be the most

on the stocks, wenty first rate thout interinise ling by Captain burthen, at Y. Gaz. vy, is to be com ington, at the na 20th instant. ere are only N the court are, M'Donough and —The U. S. br son, arrived at N sailed from E avoy of 10 sail of hark has been ab g her cruise has and men by fever d until 28th of D Walter Newcom ning, Purser; C. Tyman, seaman seaman, and II

officers and crev efore the Sparithat the Store Sh i's Squadren) ha pearance to be a re happy to he hapirate. Capt at Charleston, in inded at Havana f rs before he left. them wounded They ofter of Pines, they ith the Reveng hich they had co nd captured m rest had effect U.S. schooner G

RY, was spoke of her mainmast. S. ship Frank faller, and wou alparaiso. The CONNER, W

WASHINGT SATURDAY, M

in interrupted, It is hoped, I e resumed. M gh importance o aled fountain of in his journal, I feel desirous of Testament in Bu

ves us pleasure nent) that a H n, written by M city, is in press e published. It Letters, address Esq.; and it m in an engaging fo the rise and pro persed with man Such a work ficipate for it ar

we presume, be

luced by the SERAD have before us, If the College at memoir relativ give a statemen ext. The number d with the insti ater part belo The colleg be breadth, 1 and 60 feet in s for Professor which may be modate any nur

COLUMBIA have mentione r Woods, in his are a Library, Pl or the Columbia rs which he rece dividuals, expreendering their ry the following republish it, on opirateness and ell as its liberal presume it spe at many of them were sadly in he European Jews, the r. Esdra de Picciateo, and ere crushed to death; and of native Christians, Jews lvices from Syria give a of the situation of ived the first shock of

from Mexico. - A Spanish Tampico on the 20th February St. Juan d'Ulloa, Hero med that the Imperial a Vera Cruz the day previous , a compromise having taker e of which he did not lear ecollected that Vera Cruz sion of the revolutionary ta Ana, From this change the ay be inferred that the p nd, and that there is no to the government of Itu The Congress of Peruhar the Empire shall in future be

RUVIAN REPUBLIC. -At Lima the greatest dis and nothing but robberies characterized the natives vere murdered with the gre and so imbecile was the adr at anarchy predominated or

DOMESTIC.

-Many recent cases of pire ons are related in our newspa d that the expedition un of Commodore PORTER will be maranders, and afford our the Gulf of Mexico, and in ies, the protection conte S. government. 17th of February last, an ar

sailed from Havana, ted, to South America. Itapp iled out by the Moro castle with 8 men, and two coasters carried rest of the men that were to o crew, which is about 80 men. tons.

k freight to Neuvitius, and a money for it, her crew deckes pirates by boarding the school elight, of Baltimore, before Neuvitius; tied the captain d to kill him; they then hove rboard; but by the captain's icked them up again, and are bbed the vessel of all her car cc. and the captain and cre hes. The boats of the pin of the fort at the entrance of N bour, and to spike the guns. ig Mechanic, Godfrey, of Nos boarded when within two la

inidad, Cuba, by a small pine was kept in possession two
ys, during which time the pin
pes round the necks of each
threatening to hang them if t sclose where money was one ing that nothing could be gu means the vessel was then rela ffered to go into Trinidad, fo f obtaining \$3000 for a rai odfrey, the cooper, and one m ined on board the pirate un is received. The captain of chooner was afterwards caugh ng out another vessel, and will

hile lying in the harbour of Po boarded on the 24th of Februard, by 6 or 7 pirates, who tied the captain and mate behindth threatened to kill them if the ll where the money was; to open the trunks, took 7000 Afterwards they went formal ded two of the men, who me terry, that the pirates were fe would be heard on shore, st to flee with their plunder. Mason, of the British sloop from Bocca Caville, arrived and, 22d ult. says that he the Mocosses, by 3 boats, a men, who searched his res that she was not worth can ted her to pass—they told b

ey were in search of Amen and intended to murder et they fell in with—they pour er at anchor in shore, which the ed a short time previous d fut the crew to death. Cotton.—The brig Intellige as, has on board a qua d in the state of Illinois, be cel, we are informed, which o market from that state s into the Union. uge (Lou.) Feb. 8.—These nder was lost on her was Orleans, on Sunday morn

clock on Saturday night she e floating wood, which know er sheathing, and she wen rs afterwards. The loss of nderstand is very con engers and crew were san hia.-A fire broke out Hall, about 3 o'clock on Mon , which entirely cons well as the roof of the Ma adjoining. There is not he work of a vile incending been any fire in it for st An attempt was made me months ago, by the the second d abortive. We are has e boarders at Mr. Rens time to escape with the w was removed from ght fire. Fortunately

adjoining houses, it was e understand that the e amount of 15,000 do y evening, Professor Pal his class an artificial man shoe form, which sa s weight of one had ands. Its own weight unds.

d to be the most p It was prepared a Lukeus, of Philaded a method of h superior to that large magnet will, in the curiosities in the .- Philadelphia pa

illy in the ear of commercial are now five ships and four the stocks, besides numerous During the two years past, first rate ships have been and the enlivening work intermission. One of the Captain Charles Hall, is by Captain Children, and will cost 50,000

of inquiry upon Captain Evans, is to be commenced on board at the navy yard at Brook-We understand are only NINETY CHARGES
accused! The members who the court are, Captains Bain-DONOUGH and CRANE. The U. S. brig Spark, Captain warrived at Norfolk on the 15th sailed from Havana on the 3d.

ov of 10 sail of vessels. ok has been absent seven months. her cruise has lost the following men by fever-which prevailed until 28th of December: Jas. Aialter Newcomb, Lieutenants; J.
Purser; C. T. Wattles, Midobert Davis, Captain's Clerk. an, seaman, Philip Meyrick man, and Wm. Wood, marine. ers and crew of the Spark are

the Spark sailed, it was rethe Store Ship Decoy (of Com. Key West, a vessel supposed ince to be a pirate.

appy to hear of the successful he U. S. schooner Revenge has ate. Captain Maxwell, lately harleston, informs that a boat's lat Havana from the Isle of Pines efore he left. They were Pirates, m wounded; the Captain had They openly declared that of Pines, they had had an engage the Revenge, Capt. Levy; the red their vessel, (the schooner they had cut out from Havana) d captured many of their crew, rest had effected their escape in

S. schooner Grampus, Lt. Comdt s, was spoke on the 20th ult. at the her way to New-Orleans, having

ship Franklin, Com. STEWART ga, and would leave there short paraiso. The U. S. schooner Doi-CONNER, was at Guayquil las

S. ship Cyane, Capt. SPENCE, for Africa, sailed from St. Thoma



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY. MTURDAY, MARCH 22, 1823.

BURMAN MISSION.

the time of Mr. Judson's departure slation of the Testament as far as spistle to the Romans. The translation ben interrupted, of course, by the red It is hoped, however, that it may te resumed. Mr. Judson justly feels high importance of opening to Burman saled fountain of the sacred word. He in his journal, "If it be the will of I feel desirous of living to finish the Testament in Burman."

EISTORY OF THE BURMAN MISSION.

gives us pleasure to announce, (see adaced by the kindred publication of evidence.

SERAMPORE.

have before us, a report of the Trusthe College at Serampore; and the five a statement drawn from these in cruelties. . The number of students now conwith the institution is 45, of whom ter part belong to native Christian The college edifice is 132 feet in breadth, 120 feet i extreme for Professors, and rooms for stuwhich may be increased so far as to notate any number less than 400.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

have mentioned the success of Prota Library, Philosophical Apparatus, the Columbian College. Among the which he received from distinguishiduals, expressing their approbation dering their aid, we find in the Lu-The following from John Wilks, Esq. consequences follow, pray answer me, and publish it, on account of its singular consequences and following from John Wilks, Esq. consequences follow, pray answer me, and publish it, on account of its singular consequences and following from John Wilks, Esq. consequences follow, pray answer me, and publishes and following from John Wilks, Esq. consequences follow, pray answer me, and publish it, on account of its singular consequences and following from John Wilks, Esq. as its liberal and interesting views.

Finsbury Square, Nov. 4, 1822. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

I regret that I was absent when you renewed your call; and to prevent any future disappointment, I have the pleasure to en-close Twenty Guineas, as my contribution towards your fund; and of my name you are welcome to avail yourself in any manner that may tend to promote your success.

But as promptitude and cheerfulness increase the value of the most splendid gifts, cannot neglect to enhance my little offering, by assuring you of the willingness and cordiality with which it is bestowed.

The statesmen, the economists, the philosophers, the theologians of America, I have and their essayists have added to our delight. As the best customer of our manufacturers, I have been glad at its prosperity. To the example it presents of a nation-benevolent, moral, and evangelically religious; without any alliance between the church and state, I have referred with exultation and with hope. Recollections of the past, and our future prospects, convinced me that encourage international attachment and mutual regard. America may be the refuge of their children, from the storms which collect over Europe, and may beat upor their heads. But the noble efforts she has made in the Home and Foreign Missionary cause, and for the distribution of the Sacred Scriptures through the world, have bound her to us by bands more pleasing and important than even our common language and community, of descent; unity in such labours creates identity of heart.

I therefore rejoice that the Trustees of the Columbian College have thought so rightly of the British character as to invite British support. Your mission will be, I am persuaded, a very pleasant and productive toil. For who would not wish that the youths hereafter educated on the shores of the Potomac, and who may be the future instructors or law-givers of their wide-spreading of the land of their forefathers, and know that attachment to Old England was not incompatible with the patriot sentiments of JOHN WILKS. Columbian heart!

DIFFERENCE OF PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE The difference between missionaries and heir opposers is very distinctly marked, in he actual state of things in Hindostan. This country, it is well known, is under the conrol of the British East India Company. It s known, also, that the superstitious rites, and barbarous customs of the natives, are ransacted, under the sanction of a license rom this Company, which thus gathers a large revenue from the abominable idolatries of the Hindoos. The shocking cruelties perpetrated in accordance with the spirit of the native superstitions, it has been the steady aim and earnest endeavour of missionaries to prevent, by inculcating the principles of the gospel. The East India Company vehemently opposed missionary forts, until these were protected by express provision in its charter, introduced by the British Parliament, on the petition of a million of the inhabitants of Great-Britain. Missionaries have since toiled with much success. The worship of Juggernaut, a source of revenue to the Company, has Rangoon for Ava, he had proceeded in been broken up in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and many cruelties have been rendered less frequent. This is the simple result of measures, now so freely stigmatized as useless and chimerical. But the evils are not yet fully removed. Children are yet committed by their mothers to the ravenous alligator, and by a fearful reciprocation, children lead their parents to the borders of the Ganges to die helpless and abandoned, or light the pile which consumes their living mothers. Every man, whether a friend or opposer of missions, must shudder at these scenes. Let him, then, observe, on the one ement) that a History of the Burman hand, the missionaries employing all the written by Mrs. Judson, who is now powerful arguments of our holy faith to peris city, is in press at this office, and will suade the infatuated natives to "forsake these bepublished. It is comprised in a se- vanities, and turn to the living God;" and d Letters, addressed to Joseph Butter- on the other, mark the agents of the British Esq.; and it may be expected to pre- East India Company, possessing the power an engaging form, a complete histo- to suppress at once these afflicting enormithe rise and progress of the Mission, ties, yet calmly granting a license, and receivspersed with many notices of the chaing the stipulated fee! This is not fancy's sketch. It is a scene almost daily presented Such a work is much needed; and in India. The natives themselves are sensi-Enate for it an extensive circulation ble of the inconsistency of their rulers. Of meral favour. Its effect on the public this fact the following extract from an ac-

Near the pile, groups of people were assembled, and among them 4 or 5 Europeans were making themselves very conspicuous, by the abuse, couched not in the most mild language, which they were directing to the Brahmins and other natives, against their religion, their superstitions, and their

At length a well dressed native, but not ornamented with the triple cord, stepped forward, and addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN-Why are you so lavish in your abuse against us, and our customs? They are our law and our religion, and which We copy below an eloquent article from and 60 feet in height. There are also from our earliest infancy we are instructed to believe in as correct. But you are our masters; and if you really see so much sin, wickedness and cruelty in them, why doyou permit it? You must know, and here is an instance, that we cannot burn a woman, old or young, without your authority, the popular government of England will be Woods in his mission to England, to we consider you as well as ourselves united in the consequences, be they good or be they bad.

He further observed, if a son ask a fa ther, or a servant his master, for that which it would be injurious for either of them to receive, if the request is granted and any it.

sits liberal services expression, they made no reply, the native resumed the

at our different ship-yards perhaps intimates the forebodings, of a large cided it against the sou or servant, be pleas- main tranquil? How long will Germany, at the ear of commercial class of the British nation. rant Hindoos, as you call us, any more.

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

The last American Baptist Magazine contains a letter from the Rev. J. M. Peck, who is in the service of the Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts. He has laboured principally in Missouri and Illinois. On the first Lord's-day in September last, he baptitled four persons in St. Louis. In May last, a church of nine members was constituted at his residence, in St. Clair county, Illinois. Two have since been baptized, and two added by letter. In the interior of the state, about the head waters of Muddy Rivbeen used to respect; and lately their poets er, there is an interesting revival. The Rev. Mr. Carpenter has baptized 34 since

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Peck relates an incident, which proves the high importance of circulating religious publications, as widely as possible. it is the duty and interest of Englishmen to He says, that he has found many Christians who knew nothing of the mighty schemes and triumphs of benevolence, at the present day. We are convinced, that the best method, within our power, of exciting and sustaining a missionary spirit, is to introduce, if possible, into every Christian family, a copy of some religious publication.

With reference to our own denomination.

it must be evident, from a comparison of the actual number of Baptists in the United States, with the number of copies of religious publications, circulating among them, that a sad deficiency of information exists on missionary and other similar topics. Of the Star, upwards of a thousand copies are distributed weekly. Of the Luminary, nearly the same number are printed monthly. land, should think, with gratitude and love, Of the American Baptist Magazine, published once in two months, six or seven thousand copies are probably circulated. Of the Christian Watchman, about a thousand copies are printed weekly. The Christian Secretary, a weekly paper, and the New-York Western Magazine, the only other Baptist publications within our knowledge, have, we presume, a limited circulation. It is perhaps, near the truth, to suppose, that of all these publications, 10,000 copies circulate exclusively in our own denomination. Admitting that each copy is read by five persons, upwards of two hundred thousand Baptists must be ignorant or very imperfectly informed of the aims and efforts of missionaries; of the state of the heathen; of the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom; and, in fine, of all that animating intelligence and profitable instruction which may be gathered from religious publications. We need not point out the necessary effects of this exclusion from the sources of information. It would be miraculous, indeed, an ardent and liberal zeal for the spread of the gospel, pervaded the bosoms of those, who have heard little of the degrading superstitions and moral death of the heathen world, and have scarcely learned, that the banner of the cross has been reared, and the conflict successfully begun. The case must, we imagine, be so evident to every the importance of exertion to extend the husband prepared them for the press. Lecirculation of religious intelligence. Every subscriber might, with a little effort, procure an additional subscriber. The pastor of every church might, with great profit to authority—having received them from a his heavers, impart to them, at the month-member of Mr. Reed's congregation, who his hearers, impart to them, at the monthly concert, and at other suitable meetings, the information which he may have gathered, and thus he might interest their feelings, and induce them to seek intelligence from the same sources.

A general and lively sensation is felt, in anticipation of the tremendous conflict in Europe, which is now perceived to be approaching. The probable sacrifice of life dusky, post towns on his route. By pursuand happiness must give pain to every humane heart; and the Christian will suppliof man, and hush the turnult of the nations. But no friend of the true principles of human rights can regard without earnest disapprobation, the unwarrantable pretensions mour own denomination at least, will count of the burning of a widow, mentioned of the Allied Powers, nor refuse his sympawe presume, be less beneficial, than in the Star, of the 8th instant, will furnish thy and good wishes to the Spanish nation. The contest presents a character, unperand consequently is aimed against the safety of every free government. The result of the conflict is not, we conceive, dubious. We sustained by their own subjects in the prosecution of their designs. Europe, it is notorious, is pervaded by a revolutionary occasion, and a fit medium, to burst forth. Blackwood's Magazine, (a ministerial journal) on the state of Europe. Is it irrational to anticipate defection and revolt? Should the contest result in the extinguishment of freedom in Spain, it is possible that next an object of attack; and that the free governments on this side of the Atlantic may be assailed, by the same determined spirit of despotic aggression. Nothing but the entire suppression of free institutions throughat the world, will afford a feeling of secuity to the potentates of Europe.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

A republic in Spain will seek its fellow it republic in Italy. With Spain and Italy commerce it speaks the language, and have solved that question, and actually de-revolutionized, how long will France re-oceans?

already heaving, lie repining and murmur-ing, before it bursts into resistless storm; When these things come, what will be the fate of England? Is there, even now, no secret transit for the revolutionary stream through the heart of her soil? We will pursue this topic no farther. Deus avertat. And it is beyond all denial, that the whole continent is at this hour in a state of internal convulsion; that like the spirits of Pandemonium, there is among the more powerful minds of Europe a sense of loss and defeat, a desperate loss of fierce hazards—a wild and fiery dream of rebel grandeur, to be won by force of arms. The Frenchman, cast on the ground by the fortune of war, feels his hostility to thrones unextinguished; the German, who fought for his country under the promise of a constitution, feels his hopes defeated; the Italian, proud of his ancient memories, and flung ten thousand fathoms deep from his late ideal independence, feels and groans; the Pole, loaded with the Russian fetter, feels and curses his degradation. Through the whole circuit of the continent there is but one preparation, great and terrible, for a catastrophe, of which no man can calculate the horrors or the close. The field is sown with the serpent teeth of bitterness, ruined ambition and inveterate discord.- Are we to see it send up its harvest of the spear? The thrones of the Continent stand at this hour in a mighty cemetery. It is in the will of God whether the dead shall be added to the dead, and the nations melt away, or whether the trumpet shall sound, the graves be broken up, and all be terror, judgment, and

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

For our parts, we expect, in case Republican institutions should continue to flourish, as it is almost certain they will, over the vast territory included within our Union, and prevail, as is highly probable, throughout this continent—that in fifty years from this time, all the monarchies of Europe will be supplanted by similar institutions.-We see but one alternative for Europe, despotism or liberty; and by liberty we understand universal equality of rights-popular representative government, with safeguards for the freedom of the press, and the security of person and property. Until the order of things shall be rendered conformable to nature and justice, there can be no quiet save that which may be produced by the sword-by absolute, military rule. It is perhaps, idle to say that nations must be trained and specially fashioned by the Republican polity-it is not under the monarchical system that they can be qualified for complete liberty, but the reverse: Let republicanism be tried, and it will best, in its own proper operation, by the very struggle to secure it, prepare men for comprehending it thoroughly and maintaining it permanently, their situation, and advancing with due vigour and speed towards their destined greatness and power.

REVIVALS.

A letter from the Rev. E. Skinner, of Ashford, Connecticut, states, that the number of recent converts in Willington and Ashford, is 82, a part of whom have joined

"NO FICTION."

Every one has or ought to have read this interesting and instructive history of the ex perience of a Christian. The "Family Visitor" contains the following remark:

This work is indeed no fiction.-Mrs. Reed, the wife of the Rev. Andrew Reed, of one, as to require no argument to enforce London, collected the materials; and her fevre's real name is Bennett. He is a handsome man; is still unmarried; and frequently attends on the preaching of Mr. Reed. These facts we state on the best is well acquainted with all the parties.

ANTICIPATIONS.

Mr. Colden, of New-York, in a recent speech, in the House of Representatives, on the bill for occupying the mouth of Columbia, made the following remarks: Sir, I do verily believe, that, in twenty

years, and if not in twenty, in fifty years, a

ing, continually, nearly a west course, he will cross the Atlantic, reach Albany-follow cate the King of kings to subdue the wrath the New-York canal-embark on Lake Erie-pass through the Ohio canal, and pursue the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, over which he will traverse a turnpike of only 75 miles, which will bring him to the waters of the Columbia: upon these he will reach the Pacific, and from thence, he will cross a ferry to the Asiatic continent: a ferry of some two or three thousand miles, I admit, plexed by diplomatic sophistries. It is a but one which, in reference to steam-boat crusade against the principles of freedom; navigation, for which those seas are particularly adapted, would be no more than so many hundred miles would have been some few years since. By pursuing this course, the traveller will have about 120 degrees of doubt whether the allied sovereigns will be longitude to traverse. Whereas, if he proceeded east from London, he could not reach the eastern coast of Asia, without traversing 240 degrees of longitude; and if he pursued the usual route, by doubling either spirit, which waits only for a propitious of the capes, to the difference of longitude must be added the degrees of latitude he must necessarily twice pass over. Is it not reasonable then to suppose, that at some period, not very remote, the eastern trade may be pursued in the course I have designated? And will not the measure, which is contemplated by the bill, accelerate the arrival of that period? Sir, I am aware that by many, these will be considered as extravagant and visionary ideas. But, let me ask are they more extravagant that it would have been, only ten years ago, to have predicted that the waters of the great lakes would be emptied into the Atlantic, at New-York; that the course of the Hudson would be turned, and part of her waters sent to seek the ocean through the Gulf of St. Law rence: that by artificial means, this grea continent would be divided into islands, the borders of which are more extensive that all the shores of Europe, and these island. infinitely better adapted to navigation and commerce, than if they were sugrounded by

LITERARY:

A work has lately been published by the New-York "Society for promoting the gospel among seamen," called, "The Seaman's Devotional Assistant," designed to aid masters and seamen in the daily worship of

Stephen Dodge, of New-Haven, is collecting, and proposes to publish, a complete edition of the works of Dr. Edwards, son of the celebrated President Edwards, and formerly President of Union College.

In 1821, was published " A Journal of Travels in the Arkansa Territory, with occasional observations on the manners of the Aborigines, by Thomas Nuttall, F. L. S. Honorary member of the American Philosophical Society." With a view to future publication, Mr. Nuttall has collected vocabularies, and formed comparisons of the languages of the numerous tribes he visited; and made extensive observations on the Aboriginal Antiquities of the western country. It is expected that he will publish a Flora of the Arkansa Territory.

Edinburgh Review, No. 74.-We have been favoured with the last number of this celebrated periodical journal, which contains reviews and essays on the following subjects :- Simond's travels in Switzerland -Vaccination and Small Pox-Bracebridge Hall, and the character of Mr. Irving's works-Clerical Abuses-Mr. Canning and Reform-French poetry-The Bishop of Peterborough and his Clergy-Wordsworth's Tour on the Continent-The Bishop of London's charge—and Partitions, commencing with Poland, and continuing the system to the present political era. We have had no time for more than a glance at these articles, but several of them appear to bear the impress of that superior intellect, which gave its early character of excellence to the Edinburgh Review. The notice of Mr. Irving is complimentary to him, and written in good feeling to this country; and the political tracts on domestic foreign subjects are also marked by the vigorous talent which generally distinguish similar articles in this work.

A. Y. American.

FRESHETS.

Much damage has been done within a few days, in Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and he adjoining states, by freshets. Mills, bridges, houses, &c. have been swept away.

The United States Supreme Court, adourned on Saturday last, after a session of ix weeks.

Captain CHARLES MORRIS has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, vice Captain PORTER, resigned.

The persons who were concerned in the late attempt of Decoudray Holstein to revolutionise Porto Rico, amongst whom was Baptiste Irvine, have had their trials, and were sentenced by the governor of Curracoa, by whom they were arrested, to thirty years imprisonment.

Messrs. Bird and Goodell, missionaries to Palestine, arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th of January last, in the brig Shepherdess, in the short passage of 25 days from New-

TO CORRESPONDENTS. .

" Veritas" shall be attended to, at our

" Iota" shall have a place scon.

" Theophilus" in our next. We hope that he will himself find leisure to do what we are persuaded, he could accomplish, better than ourselves.

Several communications are on hand, which, though generally sensible and in some instances well written, we have concluded, on the whole, to decline publishing.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, in the 66th year of his age, the Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This distinguished citizen has long occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and his talents and worth are too well known to require an obituary notice. On the bench of the state of New-York, and since, on that of the Supreme Court of the U. States, the public have long acknowledged in him the learned and independent judge, the finished gentleman, and truly benevolent man.

In Newport, N. H. on the 20th ult. Col. E. Baldwin, Postmaster, aged 33. He was a man of good talents, a refined taste, strict integrity; and possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. A respectable family and a large circle of friends are called to mourn a loss that Providence alone can re-"He mourns the dead, who lives as they de-

At London, in January, Dr. Charles Hur-

year of his age. At Calcutta, on the 8th of July, the Rev. Dr. MIDDLETON, bishop of Calcutta. As a scholar this distinguished prelate acquired great repu-tation by his celebrated treatise on the doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the illustration of the New Testament.

Baptist General Convention.

THE General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other Important Objects relating to the Redeemer's Kingdom, will commence its third triennial session, in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church in Washington City, on Wednesday, the 30th of April next. March 8-tf.

IN THE PRESS. And will be published in a short time,

PARTICULAR RELATION OF THE

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION

TO THE BURMAN EMPIRE.

In a Series of Letters, addressed to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London,

BY ANN H. JUDSON.

march 22-tf.

poetro.

From Montgomery's Songs of Zien. PSALM XXIV. Lift up your heads, ye gates, and wide Your everlasting doors display ; Ye angel guards, like flames divide, And give the King of Glory way.

Who is the King of Glory !- Ile, The Lord Omnipotent to save, Whose own right arm in victory Led captive death, and spoil'd the grave.

Lift up your heads, ye gates, and high Your everlasting portals heave; Welcome the King of Glory nigh; Him let the heaven of heavens receive.

Who is the King of Glory ?- Who? The Lord of hosts ;-behold his name ; The kingdom, power, and honour due, Yield him, ye saints, with glad acclaim.

Miscellany.

THE JEWS.

in London turned their attention to the state of the Jews, and an attempt was then made to do something to promote their conversion. This attempt however failed, nor was any other made until the close of 1801.

At this time the Rev. Joseph Samuel Christian Frederic Frey arrived in London on his way to Africa, as a missionary and assistant to Dr. Vanderkemp. Instead of assistant to Dr. Vanderkemp. Instead of prosecuting his original design, however, he prosecuting his original design, however, he which can be taken only by gentlement of them.—Pursuing the fugitives with their accustomed assiduity, and impelled by a tarried in England, in consequence of an in- which can be taken only by gentlemen of vitation by the London Missionary Society, to remain and preach to the Jews. To his tial, to the most judicious and effectual ap-Jewish brethren, his labours were not whol- propriation of the limited means created for fuge in a large fortification at Circleville Iv in vain. Of these not a few, it is hoped, the purpose of Indian improvement. And Ohio. But here, in return, they were combelieved in the Lord Jesus Christ to the say- the Report before us, will evince the imporing of their souls. In the year 1808, Mr. tance of minute and various information in Frey, in consequence of some new arrangements having been made by that Society re- experiments. Any means that can be delating especially to the establishment of a vised for the improvement of Indians, to the school for Jewish children, tendered his re- exclusion of moral and religious instruction, signation; and united with a few pious individuais in forming a society, called "The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews." Though the beginning of this society, for smallness and insignificance, may not unaptly be compared to the mustard seed, it has already become a large tree, and is sending forth its branches, and refreshing with its foliage and its fruits ma-In 1814, a clause was introduced into the

constitution of this latter society, which, in one important respect, changed its character the nature of the soil, the climate, their the Alleghany) and fully glutted their deter, and disqualified Mr. Frey, not being an Episcopalian, for continuing to labour under stitutions—with the character and disposiits patronage and direction. In 1816, he tions of their most influential men. These emigrated to this country; and from hence subjects are all noticed in the Report, and may be dated the commencement of a series enlarged upon by a detail of facts in the Apof gradually extending efforts, which, it is pendix. The number of schools already esbelieved, under the Divine blessing, will be tablished among the Indians, their position attended with happy results, both to those the number and character of the teachers, whom these efforts more immediately re- the number of scholars of each sex, the plan spect, to the Gentile nations, and the church of education, with the degree of success that of God.

Soon after Mr. Frey's arrival, a se stated lectures, and furnishing them with tion, are noticed also. The subject of Indian suitable tracts.

Jew, in Germany, addressed to Mr. Frey, injurious both to the moral character of the led the way to operations of a more extend- Indians, and to the relations they hold to ed and important character than were at the United States. On the whole, we can first contemplated. This letter proposed not but regard this as a work of much methe establishment of a colony, as an asylum rit, and well calculated to enlighten the pubfor converted or inquiring Jews.

In Morris county, N. J. for promoting Learncome to this country at their expense, to act as agent in executing the plan suggested by board, were appointed a committee to consult with ministers and other gentlemen, and expediency of forming a society for the purpose of colonizing and evangelizing the Jews.

Dr. Boudinot approved the plan, and recommended that the American Jews' Society be resuscitated, and its powers and plans calarged.

Soon after this, a meeting was held in N. York, to take the subjects into consideration;

a society both for colonizing and evangeliz- there is no danger that they will ever be ing the Jews. It was formed February 8th, resumed. and incorporated April 14th, 1820. It has received the name of "The American Society for meliorating the condition of the be in the possession of every one who is will-Jews;" and the old society is merged in the ing to do what he can, for the spiritual and new.

The providing of a suitable situation where such Jews from the continent of Europe, as are necessitated to remove in consequence of their adopting the Christian faith, may be furnished with employment, and placed in favourable circumstances to increase in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, is one of the important objects which the present society proposes to accomplish. In carrying this object into effect, so far as the reception of persons from Europe is conserned, the society hope to be greatly ascount Von der Recke, of Germany: This young nobleman has expended \$20,000 in the purchase of a suitable place to afford an asylum for such Jews as are subjected to distress and suffering for their embracing the Christian faith; and where, in addition to being instructed in various useful arts and sciences, under his own inspection, their characters may be correctly ascertained. The settlement which this gentleman has formed has special respect to, and is intended to serve as an auxiliary to the establishment contemplated by this society. The nature and design of his plans and operations he has communicated by a special messenger, Mr. Jadownisky, a young man of promising talents converted from Judaism, and who, under the patronage and direction of this society, is now at the theological seminary in Princeton, preparing in due time, to preach to his brethren according to the flesh the unsearchable riches of Christ.

TROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

OR. MORSE'S REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS. The measures that have been adopted within a few years by government, to improve the condition of the aboriginal inhabi-

individual efforts-and those too often brand- est to keep them in ignorance. ed as enthusiastic and visionary by the prevalent philosophy of modern times-almost nothing has been attempted till within discovered by white people, and which the last few years, toward reclaiming and throws much light upon the hitherto unacenlightening the sons of the forest. They counted for mounds, which are so abundant toils, or stricken down with their arrows.

dren of nature are engaging in no small dedemand among them, as they were used in gree the attention of Missionary Societies the equipage of all their military arms. In and our General Government. Many prayers are ascending to Heaven in their behalf. short time very scarce, and bore an enor-Many men of fervent piety and high intellectual worth, are consecrating their talents and a portion of their we. Ith to the great the chiefs sent twelve men over for the purobject of emancipating them from the thraldom of ignorance and vice. The civil authorities are showing themselves favourably disposed toward the object, and by the annual appropriation of \$10,000 they are materially forwarding the plans of benevolent of Miamies, with the exception of one or societies, and at the same time giving a strong encouragement to the efforts of indi-In the year 1796, a number of gentlemen vidual charity. A brighter day is dawning

order to make the best application of monies entrusted to him by Congress, he appointed an Agent to visit the various Indian tribes within the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining their actual condition in a reliintelligence on the spot, are absolutely essentrymen, who had been slain by the Miaorder to avoid the waste of funds in fruitless ed all their forces. The Ottawas, however, will ever be radically deficient. It is demonstrated by a thousand facts, that to bring them within the pale of civilized society, they must first be brought under the powerful influence of Christian principles. Their savage habits are too inveterate to be subdued by any inferior motives. And to prepare the way for imparting to them religious instruction, so that they shall receive Abraham.

In 1814, a clause was introduced into the long as far as practicable the numbers of light as favour of the outcast sons and daughters of favour of Christianity, it is necessary to with hunger, were driven from their fortifications. The victorious Office was pursued the various tribes-their extent of territory, mode of life, customs, laws and political inappears to attend the respective schools, the disposition which appears to exi was formed in New-York, for evangelizing in the tribes, and with their chief men, to the Jews; chiefly by delivering to them promote among them education and civilizatrade is taken up, and the system that has A letter from an intelligent converted heretofore been adopted, is represented as lic mind on a subject that is fast increasing This letter having been laid before the in interest, and which will never cease to Board of Trustees of the society instituted urge its demands on the Christian community, till every aboriginal tribe within the ing and Religion, the writer was invited to limits of the country shall be evangelized. There is sufficient evidence that no insuperable difficulty exists to the plan of merging him. This not comporting with his previous the Indian population in our own-bringing engagements, Mr. Frey and a member of the them under the salutary influence of our laws and institutions-inducing them to surrender their distinct existence, and incorpoespecially with the late Dr. Boudinot, on the rate themselves with us as members of our great commonwealth, entitled to all its privileges. They only require the efficient support of well regulated missionary establishments among them, fon a few years, to effect an entire revolution in their habitstheir children and youth, when instructed, will lay aside the customs of their fathers, for those more congenial to cultivated minds; when it was unanimously resolved to form and when these customs are once laid aside.

> The volume contains about 500 pagesmass of facts well arranged, that ought to

PROM THE PITTSBURG BECORDER.

WESTERN INDIANS.

We have been favoured with the perusal of two letters from Dr. Loring Lusk, now connected with the mission to the Ottawas, addressed to Joseph Smith, Esq. of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and dated at Fort Meigs, Dec. 20, 1822, and Jan. 2, 1823. We gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded of making such extracts as serve to'exhibit the customs, manners, languages, and traditions of the Ottawas and other Indian

"The Indians, who inhabit this region, or pass through it in their various excursions, belong principally to four tribes, which are however considerably intermixed: viz. the Ottawas, the largest and most opulent tribe: the Miamies, whose language very much resembles the Greek-is musical, and significant: the Delawares and Munsees, who are so much intermixed, and their language so similar, or as they express it, "one word," that it requires very minute observation to distinguish them. These Indians, the remnants of four tribes, that were once powerful, and formidable to the whites, have exceedingly degenerated, s no uncommon thing to see a Frenchman, a even an American, living with an Indian woman. Many Indians also marry white

tants of the country, are of course gratifying appetites, and indulge their characteristic island are to most general readers well enemies, and steadfast long have the claims of the Indians been tives. This affinity will be a considerable men, are all that is left of the Bounty, ged. But if a second well enemies, and steadfast long have the claims of the Indians been long have the claims of the Indians long have the Indians long have the claims of the Indians long have the claims of the Indians been tives. I has affinity will be a considerable disregarded—too long, both for their welfare barrier to the civilization and christianization and christianization are dead, which leaves 53 perchange your land the considerable to the long to the

have been regarded, notwithstanding the in this state. This tradition, say they, has successes of Elliot, the Mayhews and Brai- been handed down for four hundred years. nerd, as incapable of sharing the privileges It is the following: The tribe of Indians, and pleasures of Christian men-as not less now called Ottawas, were at war with the untamable than the beasts taken in their Senecas, and were driven by them to the northern shores of Lake Erie, where they But the time has arrived when these chil- encamped. Turkey feathers were in great the equipage of all their military arms. In consequence of this demand, they were in a mous price. On hearing that turkeys were abundant on the western side of the Lake, pose of procuring them. Their expectations were fully answered: they found turkeys, procured a supply of feathers, and set out for their encampinents. On their way, they were surprised and cut off, by a party edly afterwards, while collecting their cartwo. These, on their return, informed their countrymen of their disaster, who were so exasperated, that they determined to exteron the long neglected tribes of the west.

No one can doubt the expediency of the course pursued by the President, when, in order to make the best application of monies.

In the Miamies. They, accordingly, sent several hundred men, who found the Miamies, to the amount of two or three. hundred, secured by a fortification near the mouth of the Maumee river. (The remains of this fortification are still to be seen.) They besieged them, and, after a long and bloody conflict, succeeded in routing desire of avenging the blood of their counmies, they at last forced them to take repelled to flee before superior numbers, as the Miamies (a powerful tribe) had collectnot yet avenged for the blood of their countrymen, rose in one vast body, removed their camps across the Lake, and pitched before the fortification, resolved either to conquer or die. The siege was long and obstinate. On the one part, a large army of veteran warriors, inspired with that implacable revenge which a savage can bury only in death; and, on the other, a nation equally powerful in arms, and filled with their native inselence and pride.—Justice at last declared for the Ottawas. The Mifications. The victorious Ottawas pursued them across the mountains, (supposed to be sire of vengeance. After demolishing their fortification, they returned to their former encampments.-In regard to the truth of this tradition, I will not pretend to give my own opinion. It is believed by many in this country, who are well versed in American history. If true, it solves the hitherto un-discovered causes of the many mounds and

"We should perhaps do injustice to the savage tribes, if we should from one small tribe judge of the capacities of all the others. It would be equally unjust to suppose that the American aborigines in past ages were as stupid as we now find their progeny to be. The Delawares, undoubtedly the remnant of the warlike tribe at Delaware Bay which so warmly opposed the establishment of a colony at that place, are so miserably degenerated as scarcely to deserve the name. Other tribes have also sadly degenerated. I have not been able to learn much respecting their religious ceremonies. They are very shy in giving any information on this subject. Their marriages are solemnized with a dance; a custom for which they are perhaps indebted to their more civilized neighbours. They generally believe in witchcraft; a curious instance of which occurred shortly after we arrived here. An Ottawa chief had an ulcer in his hand. Ordinary means of cure having been used without success, he collected a number of his tribe, and implored the assistance of the Great Spirit in expelling the demon that devoured his flesh. Offerings were made of tobacco and whiskey.-They then loaded their guns, and after repeating certain mysterious words, severally fired.in burying their dead, the corpse is carried to the grave in a blanket. The grave is lined with slabs. After the body is deposited, an Indian man, if the deceased be male, and a woman, if female, makes an address to the body. It is then covered, and the mourners sit down to a feast prepared for the occasion, not forgetting to give the deceased a part.-They cover the head with a brass kettle, and furnish the dead with a tomahawk and knife. If in the winter, they build a fire, that the deceased may warm himself and roast his meat."

Late Omissions.

Capt. Arthur, of the American Whale ship (Russel) touched at the above Island, cended from the mutineers who seized Capt. Blight's ship the Bounty. When at the distance of three or four miles from the shore, they were boarded by the crew of a boat from the island, who were remarkably interesting young men. Bread and butter were set before them, but they refused to eat, alleging that it was their fast-day, but being much importuned to eat, they partook, though slightly, but not till after they had implored a blessing. And after their scarcely retaining any of their ancient for- ed a high hill, assisted by a young man cal journals, 12 journals for arts and profesmalities, but are fast falling into the vices named Robert Young. They then met with sions, 2 military journals, 2 journals for eduof a people who pretend to be civilized. It the venerable governor, John Adams, who cation, 2 geographical journals, and 2 journwas attended by most of the women and als of fashions. children of the island, and were welcomed to their shores in the most artless yet digwives. If these intermarriages were calcu- nified manner. They were then invited to ed on the 4th of July, at Georgetown, S. C. inted to promote religion and morality, they would appear less reprehensible; but the veverse is for the most part the effect. The rench in this country, being vicious and alliterate, can better gratify their rapacious

men, are all that is left of the Bounty. ged. But if, from the fr sons on the Island, now in good health with-"There is a tradition among these Indians, which has not, until quite lately, been ors of the London Missionary Society sent out some Bibles, Prayer-books, and Schoolbooks, for the use of these people, which were delivered, and thankfully received. A time to dress, to depart; his coat, said, "Take it, submit: waves were delivered, and thankfully received. A has come to hand.

FROM THE NEW-TORK SEAMAN'S MAGAZINE. THE WHALEMEN.

The Sandwich Islands, especially Woa-100, are becoming places of great importance for doing good to seamen. In the course of the last year about 700 touched there; and in consequence of the discovery of new fishing ground, it will now be the grand rendezvous of the English and Amerian whalemen. If I am correctly inform ed, between 4 and 6,000 of this class, who usually live upon the ocean, without seeing a Protestant church or preacher for three ears at a time, are expected there in the spring and summer following; and repeatgoes. This circumstance, as it may greatly increase the trials and usefulness of the missionaries, is deeply interesting, and ought to unite the prayers and offerings of the friends of seamen and pagans. Though the whalemen are now generally supplied with Bibles and tracts, yet if more of these were forwarded to the missionaries, together with such publications as President Allen's Accounts of Shipwreaks, the Seaman's Devotional Assistant, and the Seaman's Magazine, they might dispose of them to advantage, and avert much evil .- Among many whom I have seen, late of those islands, not a man of respectability declines to speak well of the missionaries. Those reports which were sent abroad from Nantucket, reproachful to the character of the missionaries, and which were reviewed by Christion editors, were libels, fabricated here by a spirit which only thrives by being noticed ABNER MORSE.

PRON THE MISSIONARY HEBALD. SYSTEMATIC CHARITY.

A gentleman from a distance, lately wrote o us as follows:

"I have been desirous of rendering aid to your society. My circumstances have been such that I knew not how to contribute money. But having recently commenced business, with very moderate prospects, in occured to me, that I had a right, if it were not clearly my duty, to set apart a certain portion of the Lord's gifts for his cause in the earth. I have, therefore, taken a certain part of every gain, small or great, and devoted it to the service of God. The amount has not indeed been large; but by being carefully managed, it has enabled me to assist in the support of an aged disciple, during the whole time I have been in business, to support her wholly, for two months of that time; and also to contribute a weekly stipend for a poor and wretched family. Besides this, I have been enabled, within six months, to contribute \$10 to the general cause of religion, in addition to the \$5, which I would not trouble vot with this communication, were it not to tell of the satisfaction I have derived from this plan. The money laid aside, is not considered mine at all. The only inquiry, when an application is made, is, Have I any thing in the treasury, and how can I dispose of it to the best advantage? I feel as though I were putting my hand into the Lord's treasury, and acting for him. I have no doubt, Sir, that the deductions made on every gain, have been saved in carefulness and

France.-France by her revolution effected an annual saving to the nation of more than thirty millions of dollars in her church establishment, while the clergy are far more equally apportioned to those whom they are to serve, and the lower orders of ministers receive a more ample compensation than they did under the old establishment. Before the French revolution the number of the secular clergy, monks, nuns, and inferior ministers was 460,078, or about one to every 52 persons in the kingdom .-The revenue of the clergy was about 33 millions of dollars per annum. .

econemy.

The present number of clergymen in France is 35,643, and their income \$4,657,-000. They are paid out of the national treasury, the same as the army or navy. Tithes are abolished .- 357 of the clergy are Protestants, who do not belong to the state church, but they are paid in the same manner as the catholics.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON IN FRANCE.

In the year 1820, the imports of cotton into France amounted to 213,838 quintals, valued at 61,102,700 francs, of which 80,-078,800, or about one half in value, was from the United States. This amount of raw material, according to M. Jouy, produces 400 millions in manufactures, employing 700,000 workmen. M. Chaptal, in 1818, Picairn's Island.—It appears from Lon-computed 220 spinning manufactories in don papers, that on the 8th March, 1819, France, 70,000 lace weavers, 10,500 stocking weavers. By another calculation the amount of cotton imported is reduced to where he found about 50 inhabitants, des- 197,000 quintals, about one third of the consumption in England, which in 1820 was 466,000 bales, or 140 millions of pounds.

Paris.—The royal library of Paris has 700,000 printed volumes and 70,000 manuscripts. There are other public libraries in Paris of 150,000, 110,000, and 92,000 vols. There are 25 public libraries in the departments, with above 1,700,000 vols. There are at Paris 79 printing-offices, 616 book-sellers, 201 bookbinders, 390 copperplate repast was finished, a hymn and pra; er was engravers, 38 letter founders, 17 map enpreferred with great devotional propriety. gravers, &c. The publications of Paris are their boat needing repair, was taken on deck and completed before the next morning, to periodical works, 3 religious journals, 9 their great satisfaction.-After landing on scientific journals, 15 literary journals, 22 the island, Capt. Arthur and others ascend- journals of law and jurisprudence, 14 medi-

American Females .- In an oration deliver-

change your liberty for misery of ever behold

"When Mr. Isaac F at the break of day, for Augustine, and was on submit; waver not in your be true to your country. for your family; God is good, vide for them."

"When a party of the ene of Mrs. : hubrick, an Am whom they were in pursuit of sought protection in her hor to deliver him up; and when made to enter by force and se replied to them, "To men of chamber of a lady should be the sanctuary! I will defend it, though I perish. You may enter it, but it shall be over

The New-York Canal Com have reported in favour of conbasin at the termination of the bany, which will cost about 100 It is to be so constructed as to each shipments to be made between river craft, without the cost and cartage and storage.

Lord Oxford's opinion of Gra He is the worst company is From a melancholy turn, from clusely, and from a little too Bud he never converses easily; all h are measured and chosen, and in sentences; his writings are admit nimself is not agreeable

American Porcelain Clay-The tors of an extensive bed of what he tent judges has been pronounce porcelain clay, and situated in Roy ty, North Corolina, wish to ascent is in the United States a manuf converting this kind of clay into ver would be the probable cost of said tablishment—the expenses of came and whether persons can be pro this country who understand the

POST OFFICES.

By a late statement from the put general, it appears that there are States, 5252 post offices, that the amount of postages during the pur was \$1,128,023, compensation to ters \$356,155. Incidental expans department \$22,958. Expensed in ing the mail over 85,554 miles \$777,753, and that the balance are general post office is 828,843. La was \$125,265. The gross amount of during the year was \$71,365 km that of 1821, whilst the expensed portation was less. It is very doub ever, if Congress continues yearing ply roads, whether the establish support itself much longer.

Advertisements

RICHARD S. COXE

Attorney & Counseller at la.

AS removed into the District of the AS removed into the and opened his OFFICE in General to the law He will be happy to attend to the base those who may intrust it to him; with professional kind, or in relation to claim description, in Washington, Alemia Georgetown.

jan. 18-tf

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE In the District of Columbia. FOUNDED on the most liberal prose chartered by an Act of Congres nized by the President, and Heads of I ments of the National Government, and guished citizens through the countryon a healthy and delightful eminences the city of Washington, north of the of the President of the United States, all in three miles of the Capitol—this loss presents an encouraging present

literary character, and extensive section.
The Trustees ardently hope that its lumbian College will be found all that the college will be college with the college will be colleged with the colleged wil valuable in a national University. In have young gentlemen been received more than half the different states in the and, within the circle of the first year's tions, upwards of sixty names have been rolled on the lists of students.

The Commencement day will be the third Wednesday in December, collegiate year will begin annually, the Wednesday in January. At either di periods, young gentlemen are invited sent themselves for examination, with of entering the College. They all mitted at other times, also, as circum shall render proper.

The boarding has been found to than two dollars a week; and the management of the state of the s fuel, lamps, washing, &c. &c. hare, in amounted to two hundred dollars a year jan. 4-tf

Dr. Gill's Commentario W. WOODWARD has extend time for se ling the above row work at \$35 Sheep, and \$40 in Calf himse Letters and orders must be post paid Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

JUST RECEIVED, And for sale at the hookstores of & Force, D. Rapine, and B. F. h. and at the Office of the Cola AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE TRADS Between His Majesty's possessions in the and the West Indies :- Price Illies

OBSERVATIONS

Electricity, Looming, and Soul Price 25 cents.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED. AT THE COLUMBIAN WEIGH AT THE COLU

WASHING W. Three dolla ertisements by t person, for obt ers, shall be co munication for be addressed tes, the editor : Profits of the wo spel; and any s that shall regu

Commi

of the General

an College, sl

holy thing aid the gospe I recollecte of a church, i urch of God the churches se exactly_s I thought a that we in and ction, that as of informa re han the likely to give hi

of the subject. d you think the be of any service rer, it is at you by the commen h' be meant th of things conne ie Messiah, the ered by the ev first chapter, he mitige Baptist, el et Jesus Chris hn came to mak d for the Lord. us tidings of the preached repen med, he baptiz hem to trust in Redeemer cam been done; and es to continue ti upon the spiri

He ordained

cath; and afte

len, he adapted

ics to that ful acter which it c gave to sion, at the a to remain at J ed with power ed to heaven. , the Holy Spiri were manifes inds. "And ch daily such a re, in the hist hurch first oc rist is first ex organized stations of his doctrine of the Christ in the reform

oured instru began to ste he steps or evangelic. Th y, though grade the church, lik ter full glory. FOR THE EDITOR, As it is of great more especiall

uld clearly unde an natural and them in compr give the follo an insertion But sinners car truth, if truly a maral, no tinction use re no differe who, with and a com;

ess! both a the one from